FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPTURED 'CIA SPIES' INTERVIEWED ON TELEVISION

FL091450 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 87

["Wide Angle" program hosted by Pedro Martinez Pirez: "A Blow to the CIA" -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] A new CIA director was appointed a few days ago, on 26 May precisely. U.S. President Ronald Reagan participated in the ceremony. He said in Washington: We have the responsibility of assuring the American people they have the best intelligence service in the world and that it is made up of honest men and women who work according to our laws and values. "Wide Angle" offers a special program today with the participation of two CIA agents who were recently captured in Cuba by state security members.

The Cuban Ministry of Interior reported on 4 May that citizens Gladys Juana Oliva Garcia Hernandez and her brother, Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez, were unmasked, arrested, and arraigned before the court by state security members due to the espionage activities they had both been carrying out against our country as CIA agents. Cuban citizen Gladys Juana Oliva Garcia Hernandez, who is also a U.S. citizen, lived in Miami, where she immigrated in 1971 and became involved with the CIA.

When the revolutionary government authorized visits by the Cuban community living abroad, this citizen traveled to Cuba on several occasions. In her role as a CIA agent, she used one of those visits to recruit her brother, Nestor Norberto, who was an official working in a Construction Ministry. On another trip, citizen Garcia Hernandez brought the necessary technical means for her brother to establish clandestine communications with CIA Headquarters by sending and receiving intelligence messages. With his sister as the instructor, citizen Garcia Hernandez was trained in the use of this technique. Once recruited as a CIA agent, spy Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez gathered and sent economic, sociopolitical, and military information to the CIA until he and his sister were arrested by Cuban state security members.

In 1983 CIA agent Gladys Garcia Hernandez with CIA agent Robert Martin organized an intelligence operation in the United States to take her brother, Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez, out of Nicaragua clandestinely. Her brother was then working in Nicaragua.

[Gladys] We discussed the ways we could take my brother out of Nicaragua.

[Martinez] CIA agent Gladys Juana Oliva Garcia Hernandez was born in Havana on 8 February 1939. She graduated as an accountant from a commercial school in Camaguey. She is married and lives in Miami, where she is co-owner of an import-export company called APCON.

[Gladys] He told me there were two ways of getting out, and added that they could check on a third alternative, but wanted to find the best possible way. The first alternative considered there was no specific control in Nicaragua at the time and they could send in a small airplane. He would be notified in due time by a person who would contact him. They even considered the possibility I could go to Nicaragua to contact him and then come back in a small airplane. If not, he could be taken across the border with a forged passport -- I should first provide his photograph -- so he could cross the border.

[Martinez] The CIA's plans to take Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez out of Nicaragua clandestinely were foiled. This led to another possibility: He could become a CIA agent to provide information from Cuba.

[Gladys] I talked with Robert and Robert told me he had to engage in some kind of work to keep his file open; this way he could be helped whenever he wanted to leave the country. I was told that I had to come here and personally talk with my brother.

[Martinez] In March 1985 CIA agent Gladys Garcia Hernandez traveled to Cuba to recruit her brother, given his personal characteristics, ideas alien to the revolution, great greed for money, and keen interest in consumer products.

[Nestor] I told her to please provide $500 so that she could accompany me to the stores and purchase something for me and my family -- mainly for my family. She answered that she had no money to give me but if I needed some money I had to earn it somehow. She told me there was a possibility; namely, to offer a certain type of information. We did not talk about this any more that day. We discussed the matter again the next day. I asked her what I had to do because...well, one of those things... and because she insisted.

[Martinez] Upon her return to the United States, agent Gladys Garcia informed CIA official Robert Martin that her brother was willing to work for the CIA.

[Gladys] I returned to the United States and Robert came to see me the day I returned -- or the next day. He wanted to know what we had talked about. He then told me: Well, I must discuss this with my superiors. I will give you an answer later. Well, he was away a few days -- I don't know exactly how long; maybe 2 or 3 days or 1 week. He called me on the telephone and said he had to talk to me. He said that they first had to give me training so I could bring everything needed for the job. They then told me I had to go to Washington for a lie detector test. This was the first thing I had to do or else I could not come here.

We arrived at the hotel and knocked on a door. An American was inside with lie detector equipment. Robert told me he would leave, I had to stay, and he would wait in the lobby. He would be called when I was through so he could pick me up. A few days later I was told the training... [corrects herself] I had passed the lie detector test and everything was perfect. The second step was the training.

He took me to the Marriott Hotel located at 42d and LeJeune in Miami; the Palmetto Expressway runs in front of the hotel. I entered the hotel alone, took the elevator, and waited for him. We then went to a room and he knocked -- he didn't have a key. He knocked on the door and a U.S. citizen opened the door. He was young. A young man, probably not more than 30 years old. He did not speak Spanish so Robert talked to him in English and explained I was the person he must train. Robert added he would stay because the training included technical words and he wanted to make sure I understood everything so nothing could go wrong.

The training began with the writing of secret messages. The first thing he took out were some papers -- similar to this one, almost exactly like this one [video shows a blank page] -- and some papers we were supposed to write on. The papers were exactly alike; there was no difference between the original and the carbon copy. There was absolutely no difference that you could discern. You could not feel them and say: Well, this is one thing and this one is another. In other words, the original and the carbon copy paper were exactly alike.

Then they taught me how to use the numbers. O.K. The numbers they said... [changes thought] In other words, they gave me some figures -- 2024, 8032, and so on. They also showed me the alphabet, which would begin thus: 01 equals A, 02 equals B, and so on until the end of the alphabet. We would work using the numbers instead of the alphabet based on the numbers they were giving.

[Martinez] The CIA was founded on 18 September 1947 as an instrument of U.S. cold war policy. The main headquarters are located at an 8-floor building of reinforced concrete in the middle of 140 acres of grass and woods, located on the south bank of the Potomac River and near the area of Langley, 8 miles from Washington.

[Gladys] Oh, they also showed me how to read secret messages and how to make the messages visible. When Robert came to deliver all the elements I was supposed to bring here, he brought these small papers which are rolled up inside markers. The markers are normally used by children and can be used again and again. The end of the markers could be opened and that is where the papers were hidden. Part of the papers were hidden there.

I was first given the papers, then the markers, and then the radio. They gave me the frequency and told me: pay attention. The frequency is heard through this radio. He was given an address, which I previously mentioned, in Costa Rica. He always had to write the same addresses; in other words, he always had to write the same address in Costa Rica and the same return address. That is what I brought to him. I also brought a telephone number in the United States in case he could not contact me at any given moment; he would then contact someone else, who would initially take over until everything was settled. This was done the night before I left, because I had to be at the airport early the next morning.

[Martinez] Gladys Garcia Hernandez also had two telephone numbers to contact CIA agent Robert Martin: 447-7649 in Miami, where she could leave messages on a recording machine, and 202-628-2941 in Washington, D.C.

[Telephone operator's voice] International.

[Nercido Heredia, identified by caption, shown phoning from the studio] International, I would like to place a call to Miami.

[Operator] What number?

[Heredia] 447-7649.

[Operator] With anyone there?

[Heredia] No, with Mr Robert Martin.

[Operator] One moment please.

[Unidentified woman speaking in English] [Word indistinct] this number is unavailable.

[Operator] Did you hear that? The number is out of service.

[Heredia] Thank you, operator. We will then try to place a call to Washington.

[Operator] What number?

[Heredia] 202-628-2941.

[Operator] Oh, yes, that is the area number; 628-2941. One moment please.

[Heredia] I want to talk to Mr Robert Martin.

[Operator] O.K.

[Unidentified woman speaking in English] May I help you?

[Operator] 628-2941?

[Woman] That's right.

[Operator speaking in English] Yes. We are calling Mr Robert Martin.

[Woman] I'm sorry. Who are you calling?

[Operator] Robert Martin.

[Woman] Robert Martin. You have the wrong number.

[Operator] Sorry, madam.

[Woman] You're welcome. Bye.

[Operator] Look, Sir, verify the number.

[Heredia] Hello?

[Operator] That is the number but they don't know the person.

[Heredia] They don't know the person? Well, thank you anyway, operator.

[Operator] You're welcome.

[Martinez] In May 1985 CIA agent Gladys Garcia Hernandez again traveled to Cuba, carrying the technical means that she would turn over to her brother for his espionage activities in Cuba.

[Nestor] The day after she arrived in Havana she asked me to go with her into the bedroom of my apartment. She told me the proposal to collaborate had been accepted... [pause] I would receive $500 [corrects himself] not that I would receive -- they would deposit $500 in an account in Miami in my name. An additional $1,000 would be deposited in my name, but she and I agreed this money would be hers, not mine. In other words, the CIA would deposit $1,500 every month in my name, but she and I had agreed that $1,000 would be hers and $500 would be mine. She told me this was an agreement between us and no one had to know about it. Anytime she needed money she would notify me so I could authorize a withdrawal from that account, because I was the only one authorized to do so. The account is identified with a number, which is the number [words indistinct] control. During the conversation she gave me the equipment.

[Gladys] I began to train him. I told him I did not want him to train anyone else -- regardless of the circumstances -- because I had orders no one else could be trained. In other words, I trained him on how to use the radio and the number of write secret messages.

[Nestor] The first contact with the CIA, meaning the first broadcast of information or message from them, took place that same day or the next. I don't remember too well. Specifically, well... [changes thought] My sister told me to handle the radio and I did so according to the instructions. I received the first message, I received the first message [repeats himself] which specifically said that our communication had started and they hoped everything would be all right. [words indistinct] always signed by Steve.

[Martinez] In addition to the missions of equipping and training her brother, agent Gladys Garcia carried out other intelligence activities in Cuba during May 1985.

[Gladys] I returned. In other words, I didn't have... [changes thought] I was asked to collect some information. What information? To ask around and chat with people to see what I could pick up, to ask about the committees, to ask about young people.

[Nestor] I began to receive messages... [changes thought] following the first message, I received one every 2 weeks. I was also instructed not to write down anything. I was given orientation and guidance on the methods to use. We were merely discussing the last details about the means... [changes thought] I was perhaps being psychologically prepared to begin everything. Once I was given a list of the topics they were interested in... [corrects himself] They began to give me a list of the topics they were interested in.

They did not give me the complete list all at once. They specifically asked about Commander Fidel Castro's health, the MICON [Cuban Ministry of Construction] aid to Nicaragua, views about the Black Bird's flights, developments in the computer sector, the people's opinion as a consequence of the withdrawal of the community on account of Radio Marti. [sentence as heard] I received approximately 30 messages requesting information. When they had reached a certain level concerning their interests, they asked me to begin sending my messages. I began to receive several messages and I was always instructed not to send a reply until they told me so.

[Unidentified woman] 5257 5257 1471.

[Martinez] Between May 1985 and April 1987, the CIA sent agent Nester Norberto Garcia Hernandez 33 coded messages through radio broadcasts -- using the one-way voice system -- from the main installations in Langley, Virginia.

[Women's voice] 9829 43.

[Nestor] Therefore, the sequence of letters began in July 1985.

[Martinez] This is a coded message, using a secret code, written on the back of one of the letters sent by this agent to the CIA.

[Nestor] We can tell you that approximately six letters... [corrects himself] six messages were sent from July 1985 and June 1986.

[Martinez] This agent used the mail to communicate with the CIA.

[Nestor] In July 1986 I received a message that the address would be changed so I should not send any letters until I received the new one. I reeived another message giving me the new address: We hereby give you the new address so you may begin to send the messages. The new address was in Montevideo, Uruguay.

[Martinez] Coincidentally, Costa Rica, which was chosen as the first station for communications with agent Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez -- was the only Latin American country that recently voted against Cuba at the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva. The young Uruguayan democracy could not escape from the CIA's interference because Montevideo was chosen as the second station for communications with agent Nestor Norberto Garcia Hernandez.

[Nestor] I sent the new messages to Montevideo, Uruguay. When my sister came here -- that was the trip when she brought me all the equipment -- she gave me a telephone number. In case I went to a capitalist country at any given moment, I could call that number -- if I had the opportunity. The telephone number was later replaced with another one, which was sent in a message. I have that telephone number. [video shows notebook page which reads: Albuquerque, New Mexico, 505-242-1901]

[Gladys] We also talked about my brother's payment. We were told he would definitely be paid. The information would be sent directly to him. I would not be given anything and I had no access to that account -- it was a secret account -- and I could not withdraw any of that money. The money was exclusively his and if I were to be given anything he would have to issue an order so the money could be delivered to me. Otherwise, I would not have access to the money.

[Nestor] According to my calculations, and based on the $1,500 that was deposited every month -- regardless of the way my sister and I split the money up, meaning she would get $1,000 and I would get $500 -- well, regardless of this, approximately $30,000 or $31,000 should have accumulated in that account.

[Martinez] During her last trip to Cuba in April 1987 -- following the news her brother was ill -- CIA agent Gladys Garcia Hernandez [words indistinct] which, translated into Spanish, said the following: To whom it may concern, I want the total of my bank account to be given to Gladys Alonso. Alonso is Gladys Garcia Hernandez' married name. Once transcribed and signed, the note would allow her to appropriate the money the CIA had deposited for her brother as payment for his espionage activities against Cuba.

[Unidentified speaker] The United States' aggression against Cuba -- through the CIA -- has been constantly carried out since the victory of the revolution. The aggression began with Eisenhower and continued with Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan. U.S. pilot Allen Robert Marley was arrested on 2 February 1959. He arrived in our territory aboard a small private airplane and planned to kill the Cuban revolution's leader, Fidel Castro. The following years the CIA prepared various plans with the same goal; this was admitted by a U.S. Senate commission. We could list thousands of CIA activities throughout the revolutionary process in Cuba. We will only recall the explosion aboard the ship Lacouvre, the invasion organized and financed by the CIA which led to the historic Cuban victory in Playa Giron; the support to counterrevolutionary bands in Escambray; attacks on economic targets; infiltrations; the bacteriological warfare against our pigs, sugarcane, and tobacco; the introduction of hemorrhagic dengue; spy flights; the kidnapping of Cuban fishermen; the murder of Cuban officials abroad; the Barbados crime; and many other actions carried out by agents whom Reagan calls honest CIA men.

[Martinez] We briefly interrupt the testimony of the two CIA agents who were captured in Cuba to present this interview with Prosecutor Jorge Bodes Torres in Tele-Rebelde's Studio 15. He will explain the legal procedures that apply to this case. In other words, how long before the dossier is completed, when the court will issue a ruling, etc.

[Bodes] Well, I can tell you these two CIA agents were arrested and then the case file was sent to the prosecutor. The prosecutor issued a request for their preventive detention and sent the file to court, which confirmed the measure. The prisoners are now in preventive custody until their trial takes place. State security has the file and is in charge of the corresponding investigations. The law allows 60 days, meaning 2 months, for the investigation. Following this, and if it is impossible to ascertain the [words indistinct] the case, the deadline can be extended up to 6 months. We think that this is a complex case because one of the accused persons -- in this case, the woman -- is a U.S. citizen so the pre-trial investigation might take some time.

[Martinez] She is also a U.S. citizen?

[Bodes] Yes.

[Martinez] Could she also request the participation of American lawyers?

[Bodes] Well, in this case, the lawyers must be members of a Cuban legal office, they must be lawyers in our country, to participate in the case.

[Martinez] Could they participate as advisers, for example?

[Bodes] They could participate in the pretrial inquest with another lawyer, because the pretrial inquest is oral and public. They could...[changes thought] Anyone can participate, including any relative, etc.

[Martinez] We have seen other trials, for example against U.S. drug traffickers, which were attended by members of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. This could also be the case.

[Bodes] It could be. I repeat, the inquest is public and they could be interested in seeing how the trial comes along. They could, of course, present a request through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this would be subject to the reciprocal treatment given in these cases.

[Martinez] What is the sentence for cases like these, meaning for CIA agents?

[Bodes] This is a serious crime; a crime which is traditionally punished very severely. The crime is treason, as we historically know it, and all the legislatures in the world establish severe penalties to suppress this crime. Our penal code states in Article 101 that the sentence is between 10-20 years, or the death sentence.

[Martinez] In other words, the minimum sentence is 10 years.

[Bodes] The minimum sentence is 10 years.

[Martinez] And the maximum sentence is death.

[Bodes] Exactly.

[Martinez] Mr Prosecutor, when do you think the court will issue a ruling?

[Bodes] Well, the file is being prepared. Once the file is prepared and the formal charges are presented, the defendants will have the right to choose a defense attorney. The court must appoint a lawyer to give them technical advice even if they do not designate one. He will defend them during the trial and he can present evidence in their favor. He will also have access to their file and the pretrial inquest in order to defend them during the trial. We think this will take place in approximately 2 months, once the pretrial investigation is over.

[Martinez] Do they have the right to appeal if the court hands down a sentence?

[Bodes] Yes, of course. Our penal law establishes the rights that the parties have -- either the defendants or the prosecutor -- to present an appeal against the provincial courts, which will handle the case. The provincial court of Havana will specifically handle the case, and it has a courtroom to handle crimes against security. Once the court issues a ruling, the prosecutor or the defendant may present an appeal to the Supreme People's Tribunal if they do not agree with the ruling.

[Martinez] Do they have the right to present another appeal to another court other than the Supreme People's Tribunal?

[Bodes] Well, the ruling issued by the Supreme People's Tribunal ends the process. They might establish another procedure but this would be an appeal to review the ruling issued by the tribunal. However, I repeat, this would be a completely different procedure. The case is closed once the Supreme People's Tribunal issues a ruling.

[Martinez] In other words, the main role of the prosecutor's office in this case is to make sure all the procedures are carried out in due time and in the appropriate way. It also requests [words indistinct] the defendants.

[Bodes] Exactly. Well, more or less, because the role of the prosecutor's office throughout the process is to make sure everything is done according to the procedural law. All actions must be carried out according to the guidelines, the defendants' rights must be respected, and the summation must be prepared. That is the basic role of the prosecutor's office. Furthermore, if it is necessary to extend the pre-trial inquest the prosecutor has the authority to grant the approval and thus allow an adequate conclusion of the inquest. Some people think the only role of the prosecutor's office is to press charges. That is not true. The prosecutor's office also safeguards legal procedures and, as a result of this, makes sure that the defendants' rights are respected -- for example, their right to designate a lawyer to defend them.

Sometimes people ask us: What is the use of appointing a lawyer if, as in this case, the defendants admit they perpetrated the crime and have confessed accordingly? In fact...[changes thought] Well, even if the defendants admit they have perpetrated a crime, you know that a sentence will be issued according to the established guidelines. The defense lawyer's job is to obtain enough evidence to reduce the sentence. This is what the defendants seek in this case.

[Martinez] This is not the first trial in Cuba against CIA agents, right? Have you ever participated in one? Do you have a personal experience?

[Bodes] Yes, of course. This is one of many cases -- and perhaps not one of the most important -- against CIA agents for espionage activities in the lengthy history of the dirty and secret war waged by the U.S. Government against Cuba. This has included the participation of Cuban agents...[corrects himself] persons of Cuban origin and even some U.S. citizens, plus people from other nations -- the Netherlands, etc.

[Martinez] If you were the prosecutor in this case, what sentence would you request for these CIA agents?

[Bodes] Well, the process is still in a preliminary phase which does not permit a thorough (?evaluation) including all the factors, to be able to reach a decision and to say exactly what sentence would be requested. All I can say is I would request a sentence established by the penal code. In other words, a sentence between 10-20 years -- or a death sentence.

[Gladys] I never thought this would be discovered.

[Nestor] I never knew I had been found out. Never. I was really surprised by the discovery and my arrest. Really. I was not even aware of how this was done, meaning the actions which lead to arrest. That is a fact.

[Martinez] We have reached the conclusion of this "wide angle" program, in which we presented a CIA case. This is not the only case. This is not the first case, either. Perhaps it is not the most important one, either, but it is the most recent case which confirms the United States' permanent interference in Cuba's internal affairs. Our people have vast experience -- almost 30 years of confrontations with U.S. imperialism. They will be able to draw their own conclusions.

GRENADA'S PRESENCE AT NONALIGNED MEETING DISPUTED

FL091848 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Cuban delegation today objected to the eventual participation of Grenada in the second meeting of information ministers of the Nonaligned Movement, which will begin tomorrow in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Vice Foreign Minister Miguel Brugueras, head of the Cuban delegation, said that Cuba categorically objects to Grenada's participation at the conference. He stressed the Grenadian regime is supported by the United States, which invaded that Caribbean country to establish a government that would favor its intentions. We do not recognize that government as the legitimate representative of the Grenadian people since it only represents American imperialism, said Brugueras.

The final day of the Nonaligned Movement's intergovernmental council meeting on information continues in Harare with the discussion of the revolution in communications tariffs. This implies a price reduction in communications to stimulate the exchange of information among Third World countries. The council's draft of the final resolution stipulates information should circulate freely to facilitate exchange among nonaligned countries and calls for more support for the nonaligned news agency pool and the movement's radio broadcasting organization so they can fulfill their commitment.

MILITARY TO CONTROL PROTESTS IN SOUTHERN COLOMBIA

PA091455 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Report read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] Colombian authorities decreed martial law and curfew in Pasto, the capital of Narino Department, in an attempt to control the protests by local residents, demanding government attention for their grave economic and social problems.

Approximately 55 people were arrested in that city. Army, Navy, and police detachments used tear gas to repress demonstrators who burned tires, erected barricades, and threw stones at several government buildings and vehicles.

In fact, the 900,000 inhabitants of Narino, located in Colombia's southernmost region, participated in the civil demonstration, which included marches through the main streets and a 24-hour strike. Commericial, banking, government, industrial, and educational activities were paralyzed in Pasto and in the other 55 municipalities in Narino Department.

The population, mostly employed in agriculture, is demanding the construction of roads, aqueducts, schools, and the implementation of an overall agrarian reform.

Spokesmen of the protest movement have asked for the immediate presence in Narino of a delegation representing President Virgilio Barco, with a reply to their demands.

Official sources said the government has sent a high-level commission that will seek solutions to the problems.

It was learned that Luis Montenegro, the mayor of the Tuquerres municipality, was removed from his post after he publicly admitted the justness of the demands made by the Narino Department's population.

ANTIREBEL OPERATIONS IN GUATEMALA VIEWED

PA051615 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Felipe Valladares report from Central America]

[Text] The URNG killed 35 of Vinicio Cerezo's troops in May, which belies statements made by top-level military personnel, including Defense Minister Hector Gramajo, to the effect that the guerrilla movement is composed of scattered groups. The rebel's war reports, distributed to the Guatemalan media, indicate that rebel activity took place in Quiche, Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Peten Departments, to the northwest and north of Guatemala City.

Coincidentally, Cerezo's government has ordered that these departments be sprayed with the chemical 24-D, commercially known as (glyphosphate) or paraquat. These products are highly lethal and very destructive to the flora, fauna, water, and soil. At President Cerezo's request, the spraying was done with airplanes from the U.S. Narcotics Department [name as heard]. This emphasizes U.S. participation in operations that could well be called counterinsurgency operations, because their purpose is to make it difficult for rebel forces to survive in the Guatemalan mountains.

President Cerezo had previously requested the Pentagon supply three Chinook helicopters and their crews to transport Guatemalan troops to the Playa Grande military base. This U.S. involvement is taking place because of the Guatemalan Army's inability to neutralize the rebels in that Central American country.

OFFICIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF NIGHT WATCH SYSTEM

FL050345 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The national vigilance meeting held today reaffirmed the agreement that housewives and retirees will comprise the night watchman system which will begin nationwide before the month of October. The goal of the nationwide night watchman system is to strengthen the peoples' revolutionary watch and support the forces and methods of the internal system of order. This new method will guarantee with greater efficiency the fulfillment of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] watch, stability in the more vulnerable night schedules, and a greater domain over the operative situation in each zone. CDR members will participate in the system selecting the night watchmen and they will be responsible for the proper fulfillment of this task. Each zone will have at least two and no more than five watchmen and they will receive 100 pesos monthly.

The CDR watch will begin at 2200 and the night watch will begin at 0100 and end at 0600. This new system will be applied throughout the entire country, based on the importance and complexity of the operative situation in each municipality. CDR members will establish their new vigilance goals and they will strengthen the people's revolutionary watch wherever it is required throughout the country.

[Begin recording] [Vicente Pineda Vasallo, vice coordinator of the National Bureau of the CDR, identified by caption] I think it is generally very important to stress this new system, which began with this meeting, will be, without a doubt, significant. It will strengthen revolutionary vigilance throughout the country and naturally will benefit the security of our people, as well as internal order. It will also reinforce all the measures that prevent any kind of enemy activity. [end recording].

POLITBURO MEMBER ATTENDS LAWYERS' CONGRESS

FL091909 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[By (Daura Olema Garcia), from the Palace of Conventions]

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, and Dr Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the PCC Central Committee and justice minister, presided over the second and last day of sessions of the third congress of the National Union of Cuban Lawyers continues here in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The 400 delegates participating in the meeting from throughout the country are now discussing the draft document on the country's legal life. During the discussion of this document and referring to the need for a more effective legal culture in our society, Justic Minister Reugera said:

[Begin recording] If our population lives in ignorance of the laws that direct their lives; if the workers ignore the laws under which they should work; and if the leaders do not know the laws of this country, what can be the result? That is why I think the statement made in the document is just. And even though it may be true one, two, or three courses do not resolve this problem, there is no doubt they will create a basis for knowledge. [end recording]

CARICOM ENDS MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

FL081405 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 6 Jun 87

[By Norris Hall]

[Text] Belize City, June 6, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) agriculture ministers ended a two-day meeting last night with an agreement to set up a new mechanism to better co-ordinate agricultural research in the region.

The Caricom Secretariat's director of agriculture and trade, Hayden Blades, said the resources which member countries and donor agencies put into research should be more effectively utilised.

Under the new arrangements, the Trinidad-based Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) will be reorganised. Blades gave no details of the restructuring but labour union officials in Trinidad said recently that it involves staff cuts.

The ministers spent much time on a draft regional agricultural plan but referred it to national governments and agencies for further study. The plan will be considered again at next year's meeting of agriculture ministers.

It concludes recommendations to strengthen support services in agriculture, programmes in marketing, research and training, and the updating of the regional food and nutrition strategy which is the framework for increased food security and self-sufficiency.

The ministers have agreed to go forward with the setting up of a degree in agriculture technology which will allow the utilisation of tertiary institutions in the member countries to conduct their research programmes, Blades said.

It was also agreed that the University of the West Indies (UWI) should move ahead to accelerate its accreditation programme, so that, for example, the Belize School of Agriculture, within the next year will be an accredited institution of the UWI and as such will be able to mount some of the modules for the degree in agricultural technology, Blades said.

The ministers also decided that a programme for the eradication of ticks in the common market should go ahead. They also reviewed new marketing arrangements for agricultural products and livestock and said they would work toward facilitating a marketing intelligence system which would allow regional traders to have access to the various marketing information that would be acquired.

The ministers agreed in principle to set-up a proposal for an integrated oils and fats industry in the region. The relationship between the Caricom and international organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation was also reviewed and Blades told CANA that certain proposals have been made in respect of their future activities in the area.

The minister expressed great satisfaction with the progress that the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) made over the past two years.

They agreed that the CFNI is now in a position to move ahead with the implementation of an investment programme that will make a significant impact in the agricultural sector, Blades told CANA.

Reflecting on the meeting as a whole, he said: The pieces of the puzzle are falling in place and the framework is now being created for the accelerated development of the agricultural sector.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

FL061240 Bridgetown CANA in English 1216 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua June 6, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda signed a technical co-operation agreement with China.

An official release here said under the terms of the contract, the Chinese Government will provide seven experts and spare parts of farm equipment for the agricultural development corporation. It said testing apparatus for the government's chemist laboratory as well as the provision of two Chinese experts to render technical guidance to the local assistants at the laboratory, were also part of the agreement.

Foreign affairs minister, Lester Bird, initialled the contract yesterday on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda while China's first secretary for economic and commercial affairs, Zhang Yinxi, signed for the National Complete Plant Export Corporation of the People's Republic of China.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in January, 1983 and have cooperated on a number of projects beneficial to the two countries.

BARBADOS

NEW PRIME MINISTER'S PERSONALITY, POLICIES VIEWED

FL100043 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 9, CANA -- Erskine Sandiford, who became prime minister of Barbados on June 1, has a reputation as a stable, cautious, low-keyed figure who political analysts say will bring a measure of pragmatism to his new office.

Sandiford, formerly deputy prime minister and minister of education, took over the leadership of this 166-square mile island-nation on the sudden death of Errol Barrow, the architect of modern Barbados. Analysts agree Barrow's brilliant political career will be difficult to surpass and Sandiford, who called his predecessor a national here, ill be closely watched.

"He is going to be the next true statesman in this country. Indeed he has already manifested many of these signs," says political scientist Dr Neville Duncan.

"I am willing to predict that he will go on to be a pragmatic leader, that one of these days he might very well be called a general in Barbados for the way in which he is going to handle his cabinet colleagues and the affairs of this country," Duncan said.

He was one of three panelists on a weekend radio programme which analysed Barbados after Barrow. The others were journalist and political commentator, Dr Colin Hope, and sociologist Dr Harold Eastmond. Duncan saw Sandiford as an administrative technocrat not expected to make the kind of sweeping, visionary statements that Barrow did. "This primary concern will be managing the present." Hope, a University of the West Indies student with Sandiford, described him in those days as "enigmatic, person at times difficult to know."

Hope, who is editor of CARIBBEAN CONTACT newspaper, said the new prime minister approached every task with care. "It is that tremendous amount of care, the emphasis on detail gives an impression that he is dull, but he is far from dull, he is an extremely bright man."

Lloyd Erskine Sandiford was born on March 24, 1937 and won a Barbados scholarship at the island's top secondary school, Harrison College, in 1956. He attended the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica and graduated in 1960 with an English degree. He is therefore the first prime minister of Barbados, and also of a Caricom country, to have [been] educated at the UWI.

Sandiford later went to Manchester University, England, where he gained a masters in economics and government. He taught in Jamaica and Barbados before his entry into politics in 1966, when he became Barrow's personal assistant.

He entered parliament through the senate a year later, when he joined the cabinet as minister of education and community development. In 1975, he was transferred to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Barrow's Democratic Labour Party (DLP) lost the government in 1976 and Sandiford returned to a teaching position, but more significantly, he was chosen by Barrow to be his deputy in parliament.

Although Sandiford was considered a worthy leadership contender, his name was less mentioned than his more flamboyant colleagues, Branford Taitt, the current minister of tourism and industry, and Dr Richie Haynes, finance minister.

When the DLP was returned to power in May 1986 with a record 24-3 majority, Sandiford was appointed deputy prime minister and minister of education and culture.

On becoming prime minister he pledged to continue the economic and social policies of his predecessor.

Duncan believes that Sandiford's support for Barrow's economic thinking may have been a factor in the latters choice of deputy. The UWI politics lecturer illustrates his point by referring to the DLP administration's first two budgets.

The underlying philosophy of these two budgets was different and I think (this years) was an adjustment on the supply-side orientation of the first one...(and) more in line with Mr Barrow's own attitude and old philosophy of the business of running a country, where one can refer to it as demand budgeting, and while it includes some amount of deficit financing, that basically he tries to stay close to what is safe and sound.

"My own feeling is that Mr Sandiford himself will continue to support this particular line and might have been part of the explanation as to why he was chosen deputy prime minister over a lot of other contenders," Duncan said.

Regarding Sandiford's attitude to Caribbean affairs, Eastmond said he did not think this area would be as high a priority as it was for Barrow.

He also envisaged that the new prime minister would have a more practical approach to solving unemployment. "By practically interested in it, I think that rather than the image of change, I think that we are going to start seeing a reality of change. I think that Mr Barrow because he was a charismatic leader had a tendency towards the symbolic. I think that in the age of pragmatism...that we are going to see a more practical leadership in Barbados.

In one respect, Sandiford differed from Barrow. He led the DLP in critical support of the 1983 U.S. invasion of Grenada when Barrow was away from the island. He is regarded as pro-U.S., but it was he who earlier this year formally announced the rejection of American food aid in exchange for cuts in sugar exports.

Sandiford's first major test is expected to be his choice of a deputy and a reshuffle of the cabinet, in which he may opt to take over the economics affairs and defence protfolios held by Barrow.

Some interpreted remarks by Barrow to mean that he preferred transport minister and another low-keyed figure Philip Greaves, as Sandiford's deputy. Barrow had planned to announce changes the week he died and to bring controversial ex-health Minister Don Blackman into the cabinet.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

GOVERNMENT REJECTS 'ONE NATION' PLAN

FL051347 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The British Virgin Islands says it does not plan to join an East Caribbean move to form a new nation. At least two OECS countries, St Kitts-Nevis and Dominica, have already begun the process rolling toward the goal of one nation. Five other island-nations gave their assent in principle to the idea of a Caribbean unity move.

GRENADA

BLAIZE CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

FL081429 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 6, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize called on Grenadians last night to protect the island's tourism sector. In a radio broadcast, Blaize said that the industry is facing a serious threat as some cruise ships are contemplating by-passing Grenada because of complaints from passengers.

He identified the complaints as harassment from vendors, overcharging by taxi-drivers, robberies, threats and insults hurled at them on the streets.

The less this country earns, the worse each and everyone of us would be, Blaize said.

He charged that those who are guilty of wrong behaviour need to understand that their unfriendly attitude towards visitors is harming the country.

The prime minister described tourism, which is Grenada's second industry after agriculture, as one of the wheels that drive our public service.

He appealed to those who appreciated the importance of the industry to the island's economy to pull the ears of those who set out to spoil it.

Let us work together to eradicate this unnatural, un-Grenadian attitude which seems to be posing a threat to our very livelihood, Blaize said.

OPPOSITION LEADER SUPPORTS POLITICAL UNION

FL082247 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 7, CANA -- Grenada's opposition leader Phinsley St Louis says he supports moves by leaders of the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to form a political union.

I believe it would be a good thing but one has to be careful that the population of the various islands are involved and support political union, he told CANA.

According to St Louis he was giving the issue active consideration in order to come up with the type of shape he himself would like to see this proposed unity take. While I believe it is a good thing I haven't given it sufficient thought yet as to how it should work, he said.

During their meeting in Tortola last week, the OECS leaders agreed in principle to hold a referendum on closer political union after engaging in dialogue with all interested groups in their respective territories on the issue.

St Louis felt that this was a better approach than was the case with the ill-fated 1958-62 West Indies Federation which he said involved only the politicians and the British Government.

I believe the approach that is suggested is a much better approach than with the federation. I for one always believe in the participation of the public because once the people participate the government cannot go wrong, he remarked.

The Commonwealth Caribbeans' first and only political federation was dissolved in 1962 after four years existence.

St Louis said the time was now right for closer political union among the OECS because there was now a better understanding among the islanders of the need for integration. As a people we cannot succeed on our own because of smallness of population, he added.

St Louis said Prime Minister Herbert Blaize had briefed him on the outcome of the recent OECS summit in Tortola at which the proposed political union was agreed to in principle. He added he would give the other opposition parliamentary members an update on the discussion he had with Blaize.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER BRIZAN DISCUSSES NEW PARTY

FL082221 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 8, CANA -- Former Grenada Education Minister George Brizan says he expects a new political party being formed by him and two other ex-government ministers to be launched before year-end. He made the statement last night shortly after the three held the final in a series of islandwide public meetings to explain their recent resignations from the two-year-old coalition government.

Brizan, former Legal Affairs Minister Dr Francis Alexis and his one-time Deputy Tillman Thomas resigned from the government mid-April citing differences with its labour and economic policies.

Brizan told CANA that things were taking shape as regards the formation of the party and that many people were coming forward and committing themselves to working for the proposed party.

I would say that the evolution (of the party) is moving quite rapidly at the moment. People are responding. From now on we would be getting down to hard village work, he said.

I can't give you a date (for the formation of the party) at all because my own conviction is that political parties grow. We just have to watch the process over the coming months, he added. Brizan said the response the public gave the ex-ministers was beyond my wildest dreams.

Right now, there is no political force in the country that can compare to those who support us and those who are committed to working with us right now in the country, he added.

Brizan said that over the next six weeks the three ex-ministers would be engaged in a series of indoor organizational meetings to be interspersed with public meetings in areas where open air sessions have not been held.

During his final public address to residents in the rural area of Tivoli Brizan said:

...We must build an organisation which you and your children to come after you would feel proud to be a part of, an organisation that would create a place in Grenada for every Grenadian and which would ensure that every Grenadian can find a place of dignity in the land of our birth.

New Newspaper Hints at New Party

FL051610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jun 5, CANA -- Grenada's latest newspaper, the GRENADIAN TRIBUNE has hit the streets promising to preserve and advance parliamentary democracy. The paper features articles concerning the work of George Brizan, Dr Francis Alexis, and Tillman Thomas who resigned from the government last month over labour and economic policy differences. The launching of the paper is seen as an indication that the three ex-ministers are planning to form a new political party.

The TRIBUNE said it will be a vehicle for sharing the public views on such issues as jobs, political stability, morality in public affairs, and fiscal policy.

DE LA MADRID SENDS LETTER TO GROUP OF SEVEN

PA041956 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has sent a letter to the seven most industrialized countries on the eve of the meeting they will hold in Venice. In the letter, he asked them to find new solutions to the foreign debt problem. Otherwise, he added, in the next decade Latin America will have standards of living lower than those of the early 1980's.

In his letter to the Group of Seven, De la Madrid stated that the debt problem is also their concern. He stressed that the Latin American countries are not avoiding their responsibilities. Finally, the Mexican president warned that the Latin American regon cannot grow and invest while simultaneously servicing the debt.

SALINAS DE GORTARI RETURNS FROM JAPAN, PRC

FL021814 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0504 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Carlos Salinas de Gortari, head of Mexico's Planning and Budget Secretariat, has returned to Mexico after concluding a trip to Japan from 21 to 27 May and the PRC from 27 to 31 May, following instructions from President Miguel de la Madrid. The main objective of the trip was to follow up on the state visit President de la Madrid paid to those who countries in December, 1986.

The Planning and Budget Secretariat reported that Salinas de Gortari will inform the president tomorrow of the outcome of his trip.

PEASANTS CENTRAL ORGANIZATION GIVES UP POLITICS

FL051645 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Alfonso Garzon Santibanez, leader of the Independent Peasants Central Organizations (CCI), has asserted that the organization will no longer participate in politics or do anything to encourage the expulsion of members of the so-called democratizing movement from the PRI.

Garzon, who is a senator and leader of the CCI, took back his recent statements saying that the CCI intended to exert pressure on the PRI's national leadership so that it would expel Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, and other members of the democratizing movement.

Garzon Santibanez said on this occasion that the CCI was only interested in tilling the land to reduce the country's dependence on imported food. He added that all their efforts must be put in to this instead of participating in politics, which should be handled by the national leadership.

Nevertheless, he said -- in his opinion -- the democratizing movement does not exist because it is comprised only of a group of people that have no real support. He stated: These people have no legal status and this renders their statements void. Garzon said: Therefore, no one can be expelled if the movement does not exist. In any case, any decision on that matter should only be taken by members of the PRI National Executive Committee.

PAN FOLLOWERS, POLICE CLASH IN CHIHUAHUA

FL040237 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1322 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Chihuahua, Mexico, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Twelve people were injured during a clash between followers of the opposition National Action Party (PAN) and Judicial Police antiriot units in Hidalgo del Parral Municipality, Chihuahua, after the former were evicted from the local municipal offices. Local government chief Arturo Armendariz said Gustavo Villarreal, former municipal president and a PAN member, is among the injured.

Armendariz said the PAN activists did not heed the municipal agents' first appeal. The antiriot group arrived later to help the policemen remove the barricades used to blockade the building.

He added that the persons who seized the building threw rocks at the antiriot forces and the clash ensued. The windows of the trucks transporting the policemen were also broken during the clash.

CONSULTATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. TO BE DRAFTED

PA050358 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Report by Alfonso Gomez]

[Text] Mexico and the United States will draw up a basic agreement to serve as a mechanism of consultation for the two countries to vent their political views in order to resolve their bilateral problems. This was announced in Washington by Luis Bravo Aguilera, under secretary of international trade, during a meeting organized by the Bilateral Chamber of Commerce.

The draft agreement is currently being discussed by Mexico's productive sectors. Once this phase has been concluded, the draft will be presented to the U.S. Government for prompt attention and approval.

In his speech, the under secretary said the United States should take into account Mexico's effort to participate more in a competitive market, without subsidizing its products, thus operating within world trade rules.

Sergio Delgado, Mexico's negotiating representative with GATT and the United States, said that Mexico has experienced a phase of difficulty with the United States, where protectionism prevails over free trade. The official warned that three trade bills being discussed by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives will have dangerous consequences for Mexico.

BELIZEAN OFFICIALS REQUEST CONTINUED AID

FL061618 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2331 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Chetumal, Mexico, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Belize has requested that the eastern Mexican State of Quintana Roo continue to provide help in the areas of health, telecommunications, and tourism as the previous administration did.

Israel Alpuche and Jorge Valencia, Belizean health minister and consul to Chetumal, respectively, held a private meeting with the state's Governor Miguel Borge Martin. They asked that medical services continue being provided at that city's civilian hospital to Belizean citizens who need them without having to go through a great deal of red tape. They also asked for continued support in the area of communications and the free flow of visitors from either side of the border be simplified.

Consul Jorge Valencia asserted that Governor Borge Martin expressed interest in providing help to Belize and even extending existing agreements, especially in the control of contagious diseases with high incidence in the region such as dengue and malaria.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTATION FOUND -- In a joint operation, the Attorney General's Office and the Mexican Army today discovered 85 hectares of marijuana 70 km west of Hermosillo. This is the largest marijuana plantation discovered in Sonora State. The coordinator of the antidrug campaign in Sonora said that a huge investment had been made in the area to devote it to drug trafficking. Three irrigation wells, approximately 18 camps, farming equipment, and irrigation installations were found. Destruction of the plantations with herbicides began today. Tomorrow, helicopters from the Attorney General's Office will fly to Sonora to destory 30 more hectares of marijuana with herbicides. [Summary] [Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jun 87 PA]

COCAINE, MARIJUANA DISCOVERED -- A shipment of 137 kg of cocaine, worth more than 12 billion pesos, was discovered today by trained dogs in secret compartments of a car at the international border gate between Reinosa and Mcallen, according to an ANSA report. The Federal Judicial Police also discovered 22 patches of marijuana on the Siripa ranch, near Ciudad Obregon, Sonora. The police arrested 11 alleged drug traffickers. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jun 87 PA]

LEADERS URGE PANAMANIANS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Noriega Issues Statement

PA100028 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2308 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, after participating in a state council meeting at the Presidential Palace in Panama City on 9 Jun -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Could you give us some statements?

[Noriega] I came to participate in a general state council meeting, in which, by law, I must participate. There is a resolution that I believe the Presidency will announce. The resolution contains almost everything we talked about. I participated in the general state council meeting and the resolution has been signed by all members.

[Reporter] General, regarding the disorder throughout the city, what is your opinion as a member of the public defense?

[Noriega] We must maintain order within limits. We must avoid provocations, because that is what they want. They want someone to die. They do not want someone to die by our grace, they want him to die by theirs.

[Reporter] Where do you think this situation could lead us?

[Noriega] I think Panamanians want peace. Nothing is so deep that can make us fight. Those who want disorder will be judged by the Panamanians themselves. That will be the first reaction.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Noriega] When? Let me know.

[Reporter] Are you going to take measures against Diaz Herrera?

[Noriega] That is up to the courts.

[Reporter] Are you going to make any comments regarding statements made by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired?

[Noriega] No, I do not want to make any statements. I have already talked. Majors and captains have already made their statements, and that is enough.

[Reporter] Is there a message to the country?

[Noriega] Well, to those who want to continue living here, I say: Peace. There is a popular saying here that goes: Do not get dressed, you are not going.

[Reporter] Is there a possibility of declaring a suspension of constitutional guarantees?

[Noriega] Hey, we are not living in [word indistinct]. We are living in Panama.

Delvalle Calls for Calm

PA100045 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2308 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Statement, followed by interview with President Eric Arturo Delvalle on 9 June; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Delvalle] I think it is very important for the country to be calm. They must realize we are living in times when the adrenaline of all Panamanians is high. Above all, we must analyze what has been said in the past few days. To a certain extent, the statements that have been made are far from the truth. There are reasons that can explain why certain individuals are making the statements the way they are, because of revenge. The country cannot use violence because they have democratic institutions. The national government will be firm in establishing order. It will act responsibly to guarantee the lives of all citizens.

[Reporter] Mr President, does that mean your government will take Colonel Diaz to court because of the statements he has made?

[Delvalle] I believe justice must be exercised according to the legal system in our country, and the needed actions will be taken.

FORMER PRESIDENT ARIAS ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

PA092308 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Friends of Radio Continente, here is a piece of news that is gratifying to all of us in these moments of tension being felt throughout the country as a result of the national crisis, and that is the arrival, at this very moment, of Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, top leader of the Authentic Panamenist Party. he has arrived here at Via Espana, in front of Radio Continente. There is a large crowd of people here, from 5,000 to 7,000 people, who have been here during most of the afternoon. No doubt many more will arrive now that Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid has arrived. Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, such as Dr Carlos Arellano Lennox, Bertilo Mejia, Raul Ossa, Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, and other ADO [Democratic Opposition Alliance] leaders are also here. We will soon have more to add to this information.

To Claim Presidential Sash

PA091653 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Statement by Jorge Pacifico Adames, vice president of the Authentic Panamenist Party, "a few minutes ago" at the station -- recorded]

[Text] Everyone is aware of the current political situation. The country is in chaos. Colonel Diaz Herrera has made statements which incriminate the National Guard in electoral fraud and crimes. The time has come for the Panamanian people to save themselves from this situation. That is why we have come to this station after the national directorate of the Authentic Panamenist Party held a meeting [words indistinct]. We have come here to tell you that Dr Arias [Authentic Panamenist Party leader] will come here to this station at 1600 and from here we will go to the Electoral Tribunal for him to obtain the presidential sash.

AUTHENTIC PANAMENIST PARTY ISSUES CALL TO PEOPLE

PA091705 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1623 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Authentic Panamenist Party 9 June communique, issued in Panama City]

[Text] Panamanian people: The fight is on. We must chose between liberation and submission. Participate in all actions aimed at restoring national democracy. Let us all fight for a return to democracy against the regime repudiated by our people!

Panamanians: Let us all receive Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Panama's legitimate president, today in front of Radio Continente!

Everyone to the streets to fight for a better Panama!

Let us oust the murderous military echelons who have usurped power!

Let us not be scared or fearful. No more. Arnulfo Arias to the Presidency, and those who benefitted from the fraud to jail!

Authentic Panamenist Party.

9 June 1987

STUDENTS BLOCK STREETS, BURN TWO VEHICLES

PA091841 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1740 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Starting early today, students of the Arts and Crafts Institute took to the streets protesting the statements made by Colonel Robert Diaz Herrera, retired. The students carried placards and banners, shouted protests, and demanded a reply from the authorities in relation to the charges made by the former chief of the General Staff.

A large group of students blocked Simon Bolivar Avenue [Transisthmian Highway] and burned two official vehicles, one belonging to the Public Works Ministry, and the other to the La Victoria Sugar Mill. The students of the Arts and Crafts Institute were dispersed in the neighborhood of the University of Panama, creating panic and anxiety among university students. In view of the situation, university authorities representing the various schools are meeting to decide on the actions to be followed by university students.

In addition to Simon Bolivar Avenue, many other streets and avenues have been blocked by students and professors from various schools demanding an immediate reply to the statements made by Col Diaz Herrera. In another part of the city, students of the Jose Antonio Remon Cantera Isabel Herrera Obaldia, and Richard Newman schools staged demonstrations since early this morning, protesting the recent developments caused by Col Diaz Herrera's statements.

In view of the student demonstrations, members of the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] Antiriots Company arrived on the scene, and, after talking with the directors of the schools involved, evacuated the buildings. Meanwhile, on Via Espana, FDP troops removed barricades erected by demonstrators this morning.

Police, Crowd Clash

PA092236 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 2102 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] [First Reporter] The Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama, and the Panamanian Association of Business Executives have called all representatives of the managerial, civic, and professional groups to an important meeting to be held at 1900 today at the Chamber of Commerce offices in order to assess the urgent national situation. Msgr Marco Gregorio McGrath, archbishop of Panama, will attend the meeting as a special guest. Other members of the clergy will also attend.

Meanwhile, we have been informed that a general meeting of students will be held today at 1800 at Santa Maria la Antigua University in order to discuss the current problems in the country and to decide what actions to take in view of this national crisis.

At this moment, Radio Continente personnel are suffering from the tear gas thrown by antiriot personnel of the Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] who are posted in front of our studios. The FDP members threw the tear gas to disperse the large crowd that has gathered in front of our studios.

A communique from the National Medical Negotiating Commission [COMENENAL] has just reached our studios. [Voice of unidentified person heard in background]. Apparently, something has happened in front of our studios. What can you report?

[Second reporter] Dear listeners of Radio Continente. This is a last minute report. The persons here in front of our studios, which are located in Via Espana, have taken to the streets to defy the FDP antiriot personnel, who are in battle gear. Approximately 400 people have taken to the streets and have blocked traffic. There is euphoria at this moment here in front of Radio Continente. At this moment a confrontation is taking place between the National Guard [old name of FDP] forces and the people in front of our offices.

[First reporter] Apparently the [word indistinct] are gathering...

[Second reporter, interrupting] A clash is taking place between the FDP forces and the persons who are defying the battle gear the National Guard members have. We will continue reporting on this situation. Go ahead studios.

[First reporter] Therefore, dear listeners, we report to you that several tear gas cannisters have been thrown in this area and our personnel as well as persons in front of our studios have been affected. Here are other reports. [passage omitted]

Apparently, there are intense disturbances in front of our studios. There is a great commotion between FDP personnel, the so-called Dobermans, and the Panamanian people who are clamoring for justice.

[Third reporter] Dear listeners. This is a last minute report. The antiriot forces of the National Guard are savagely clamping down on the Panamanian people, who are carrying various political party flags. At this moment the National Guard antiriot personnel are throwing tear gas cannisters and, in battle gear, brutalizing the Panamanian people who have gathered here in front of Radio Continente's installations. This is hard to report on, hard to describe, because of the emotional situation the Panamanian people are experiencing. [passage omitted]

[First reporter] They are also using so-called rubber sticks, Professor [not further identified]. They are really mistreating the Panamanian people who are demonstrating against the injustices that have been committed here, the corruption, and all the charges that have been raised by the people gathered here. There is a great commotion, rather, great desperation, let us say, among the people who are in our studios.

[Fourth reporter] Dear listeners, we have also been able to see how several FDP members have attacked a defenseless citizen. I get the impression this person -- we cannot say if it is a man or a woman... [changes thought]. We do know if this person is unconscious. In fact, despite this, they are attacking the person who is on the ground. They are still attacking this person. [passage omitted]

[First reporter, in progress]...also trying to disperse the citizens who are strongly holding out in their struggle to protest against the corruption that has been taking place in our country. Apparently, they continue to beat our citizens. They continue to mistreat people and try to disperse the crowd. Traffic has been completely paralyzed in this area of Via Espana. We do not know how widespread this riot has become.

[Second reporter] We also want to report as a last account of events here, that the FDP forces have all but taken control of the situation. Because they are in battle gear, the defenseless citizens have had to taken refuge, have had to leave for other places in order not to be beaten. Several people have been injured. Some have taken refuge in buildings. The area has all but been cleared by the FDP antiriot personnel, who have taken control of the situation on the basis of their weapons.

Via Espana is blocked here in the area of Radio Continente. More and more people are coming here because at approximately 1600 Dr Arnulfo Arias is expected. He is going to make some...[changes thought]. Based on an unofficial estimate, we are told there were approximately 4,000 to 5,000 people gathered around Radio Continente. They have had to retreat because of the arrogant attitude of the FDP antiriot personnel.

100 People Injured

PA100206 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0110 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Panama City, 9 Jun (DPA) -- Approximately 100 people were injured as a result of violent clashes this afternoon between students and soldiers of the Defense Forces on the streets of the Panamanian capital.

The demonstrators protested General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Armed Forces, who was accused 3 days ago by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former Defense Forces chief of staff, of being responsible for the murder of Hugo Spadafora and for committing fraud during the 1984 presidential elections. Spadafora was found dead at the Costa Rican border on September 1985.

Diaz Herrera's statements led the students to take to the streets along with opposition leaders, including Ricardo Arias Calderon, who is among tonight's injured.

It was reported that the top leadership of the Panamanian Defense Forces expressed their support to Gen Noriega tonight. At the same time, rumors that Diaz Herrera sought asylum in an embassy were circulating in Panama City.

Demonstrations to demand that Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid be installed as the legitimate president have been called for tomorrow by various groups. Arias Madrid was the opposition's candidate in May 1984.

A tense situation prevails in Panama City tonight where police equipped with machineguns are patrolling the streets.

Government Schools Closed

PA100508 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0445 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Caption report transmitted by station appearing at bottom of television screen during regular programming]

[Text] The Education Ministry today ordered the closure of all government schools in Panama City and San Miguelito for the rest of the week.

DIAZ HERRERA TO MAKE STATEMENT TO PRESS 9 JUN

PA091907 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1808 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Interview with Colonel Diaz Herrera, retired, by Victor de la Hoz; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [De la Hoz] Let us hear the statements of Colonel Diaz Herrera, retired, concerning Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Jose Luis Lacunza's visiting to his house.

[Diaz Herrera] Speaking in a military language, Msgr Lacunza -- regardless of any terminology -- came here to deliver a message from the Curia. This message's lack of credibility is very obvious to me, because last night Msgr McGrath and Msgr Lacunza publicly refused to protect me and my family with their presence in this house. Therefore, regarding that message, Msgr McGrath's and Msgr Lacunza's decisions last night, and other things, and acting responsibly and calmly without any other aspirations, I am probably going to make my last public statements in view of direct threats made by General Noriega against my children, family, and wife. I also know that specialized antiterror units that Noriega formed in Israel [as heard] are getting ready to atack my house tonight. Being a military man and knowing Gen Noriega's bloodthirstiness [sedicia] -- since I myself have denounced his crimes -- I will try to get organized somehow and this afternoon make a statment to the press. I will find the time; it will be in the afternoon. Before then I will talk to my wife about several things we have to discuss.

Msgr Lacunza knows about the message he delivered to me and he refused to say what I had said. So if he refused to tell you, I will not tell you either for the time being.

[De la Hoz] Col Diaz Herrera, are you thinking about seeking asylum in any embassy?

[Diaz Herrera] Do you want me to seek asylum? [sentence as heard]

Says Withdrawing From Fight

PA100035 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 2340 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Dear Listeners; as you may be able to tell from the sound of our voices, we are tired. We have just returned from the home of former Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera. According to Col Diaz Herrera's latest statements, he is withdrawing from the struggle. He has said that no one is to blame for all that he has said in these past few days. He says he is the only one to blame. Col Diaz Herrera is with three priests who were sent by Msgr McGrath, and he has added that from now on all he will do is pray. Here are his statements.

[Begin recording] [Diaz Herrera] Good afternoon. Thank you for coming. I know how difficult it has been for all of you to cover this. I know, because I saw it from the inside, how the media are pressured. I do not wish to blame anyone. I know where the pressure is coming from. I know how the media are summoned and how they are pressured to say to refrain from saying things. I understand all this because I did it. I congratulate all of you. I know you are tense; perhaps as tense as I am, as tense as all of us here are -- as tense as Winston Spadafora and his wife, as tense as my mother-in-law, my wife and children.

I want to stop blaming additional people; I feel no one is to blame, not even the persons I have already blamed, not even General Noriega. I firmly believe -- some people say they believe, others say they do not -- in God. I truly believe all of us, in some way or another, believe in God. Even the agnostic and the atheist believe in God in certain ways. Therefore, some say there is no God; however, they enjoy nature, they write, or they paint. This is the way they search for their God. I do not wish to blame anyone. Perhaps I am the only one who is guilty. I have caused unrest among the people; many people are worried and tense. I have just learned that Ricardo Arias Calderon was just beaten.

Despite our differences in the past, despite the statements made based on a certain document I have unofficially placed in Winston Spadafora's hands -- he is a lawyer and will review this document which is proof, or information, whatever, regarding General Omar Torrijos Herrera's assassination. [sentence as heard] I wish to apologize to the Torrijos family because I have been very harsh with them. I have blamed them for doing nothing, and I do not wish to continue blaming them.

[Reporter] Are you going back on what you said previously or are you discouraged over the attitude assumed by some sectors?

[Diaz Herrera] No. What I wish to say is that I understand everyone. I can even add that I understand Gen Noriega, at least I should understand him. May God be with him. He must be worried, and I will be a bit vain and say he must be much more worried than the group that is here.

[Reporter] What will Col Diaz Herrera do from now on?

[Diaz Herrera] They are saying we have armed ourselves to the teeth. Around here I have a photograph of my 15-year-old son, Roberto, with a weapon. I wish to take advantage of the presence of the three priests sent by the church to give us support -- sent by Msgr McGrath with whom I have had my good fights in these past few days, but I also understand him -- to hand over the weapons we have in the house and that my nephews and friends become victims in case of a military attack on this house. Therefore, I prefer to have them here in the house where the doors will be closed -- the doors can be pushed in and violated.

The three priests, I will not disclose their names, I think that it is best to leave it like this and not disclose their names, will have the weapons with them, and the weapons will be unloaded. If the priests decide to use the weapons, then it will be God's will; however, I doubt they can fire a weapon. We are going to leave the weapons there.

[Reporter] Does this mean you are giving up the fight?

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, I will give up the kind of struggle I was waging.

[Reporter] What kind of struggle will you wage now?

[Diaz Herrera] Believe it or not, here in this house we will pray. We are going to pray. If they come, I am sure God will not abandon us. Not because of me, but because of the fairness of this cause. An old peasant saying states that no one dies on the day before. [sentence as heard] This means that God oversees everything. If today has to be the day, then that is how it will have to be. All you need do is to speak to my children to realize they have a very strong spirit, much stronger than the spirit of the adults. The same goes for Winston's children.

[Reporter] Colonel, have you felt closer to God in these past days? [words indistinct]

[Diaz Herrera] I will tell you tomorrow. If we are alive tomorrow I will tell you personally. Roman, Daniel, and Carlos [not further identified] and I am not trying to build a show -- just ask them whatever you want. This is not a show. However, I will, naturally, hold Gen Noriega -- we all have God within us even if there have been times when we have all strayed from His path -- and the Defense Forces officers responsible. They will have to accept the responsibility for this family and the group that is here.

[Reporter] Did Msgr (Lacunza) send a message regarding an attack to be carried out tonight?

[Diaz Herrera] No. Everyone is worried; however, I cannot say why. I do not believe anything will happen.

[Reporter] What is your opinion regarding the position adopted by the opposition groups?

[Diaz Herrera] It is better I do not answer. I do not want to talk politics or judge anyone at this moment.

[Reporter] Yesterday, Romulo Escobar Bethancourt said they are going to take action against you, against your statements that have been described as slanderous.

[Diaz Herrera] Well, there are courts of justice. I have said much more than Romulo has said. I know Romulo. I have heard him say things, therefore, I prefer...

[Reporter interrupts]...Col Diaz Herrera, do you have faith in Panamanian justice?

[Diaz Herrera] I have faith in divine justice. Someday I may have faith in Panamanian justice. I don't know.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Roberto [Diaz Herrera's son], what do you wish for your father?

[Roberto Diaz] That he be happy and that God protect him.

[Reporter] Maigualida [Diaz Herrera's wife], what do you wish for him?

[Maigualida Diaz] I want peace for all the people of Panama and I hope the sacrifice we are making will be the beginning of a new era in Panama.

[Reporter] We feel the people of Panama who have joined the struggle will not be happy because you are giving up the struggle. Everyone felt this was the right time, that you have opened the opportunity to achieve happiness in Panama. The people of Panama will not be happy, they will feel buried. Why are you giving up the struggle?

[Maigualida Diaz] I wish to answer that question. I do not think my husband is giving up the struggle. Quite the contrary. However, our hearts ache when we see many sectors of Panama remain indifferent in face of all that is happening. We will wait and hope the awareness of the Panamanian people will open up. [end recording]

Says Arias 'Legally' President

PA081608 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 87 p 1a

[Article by Nubia Aparicio S.]

[Text] At the closing of this edition and in new exclusive statements to LA PRENSA, Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] General Staff, reiterated that "a fraud was carried out in his house with the participation of two [electoral] magistrates Yolanda Pulice and Rolando Murgas Torraza, and I will not go back on my statements." He added that "if the elections were a fraud, who am I saying won them? Obviously, Arnulfo Arias..."

Raising the tone of his voice, Diaz Herrera admitted that, "here in Panama, real power is in the hands of the Defense Forces, but this comes as news to no one...a cabinet is not appointed here without the approval of the FDP commander...don't you remember when General Paredes said 'as of this moment'...to I do not remember what." [sentence, punctuation as published]

After noting that "I have been described as crazy, but there is a saying that crazy people always tell the truth," Diaz Herrera said "if Dr Arnulfo Arias has the support of his rank and file and most of the opposition, I would dare to support him publicly, as long as he respects the FDP structures and does not try to appoint a commander that is foreign to the institution, to violate the hierarchical structure, or to begin dismissing officers."

Diaz Herrera, who appeared to be in perfect health, told LA PRENSA that the military officers, back during the time of the elections, "were in it up to our necks and everyone knows it here."

"I tried to avoid the fraud," he added, I treid to consolidate [support] in favor of him (Arnulfo Arias), but what did worry me was the fact that if Dr Arias were to assume office, he was going to go against the [military] institution and I will always defend that institution because it is my institution and it is where I became who I am. What I am now I owe to God and that institution."

Former Colonel Diaz Herrera reiterated that he was a coparticipant in the fraud. "[Colonel] Marcos Justines and [Colonel Alberto] Purcell, who came up with the figures, were also involved in that game...in sum, all the guys were involved, but in any event, those responsible for it, at the FDP level, are General [Manuel Antonio] Noriega and I."

The former military officer said he would be willing to talk with Arias "but I will not seek him out lest someone say we made secret deals. If the doctor wants to speak with me, the door to my house is open."

Asked how the fraud was carried out, Diaz Herrera, who was retired 6 days ago, said: "It was done with certain ballot boxes of the famous 4.4 precinct, in the Chiriqui Indian sector. Tommy Guerra and Ramon Sieiro were involved in it. Everyone knows what the 'ballot box swindles' ['paquetazos'] are and I was a coauthor of one."

"Then, legally, what I am saying is that Arnulfo Arias Madrid is the president of the Republic of Panama," he exclaimed.

"I have been told that Alfredo Ramirez [president, Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA] and Mario Galindo [Central Committee Member of the Independent Democratic Movement] want to talk with me and I am willing to talk with them about whatever they want, publicly if they want to," he said.

Asked how he feels after making such delicate statements, Diaz Herrera said: "I am feeling as if I had taken a laxative, which is like confessing one's own sins."

Referring to recent remarks by General Noriega in Guatemala, Diaz Herrera said: "To me, personally -- I am speaking as a citizen and not as his subordinate -- it was a surprise that Gen Noriega said -- and I am not speaking out of spite because I no longer have any aspirations within the FDP -- in Guatemala that he will remain in the command for 5 more years."

"I do not know if he is seeking the support of Law Number 20...I do not know if that law establishes that a commander can determine his own tenure. I feel such a statement should not come from him but from the General Staff. Now, if there were a consensus within the General Staff on that, then congratulations."

Diaz Herrera admitted the magnitude and scope of his statement. "I have spent my time here with my family. I feel calm and maintain exactly what I said yesterday. I said it and I maintain it," he stressed.

The recently retired officer explained that at no time has he thought of going into exile, he plans to stay put with his family.

He said a plan for national reorganization must be implemented in the face of the upcoming elections "and I am not saying that I am the standardbearer of anything...I want to see who can be one and what he has to offier."

Asked about the FDP ties with drug trafficking, Diaz Herrera said he knew nothing about that. He noted that when the U.S. media accused Gen Noriega of being a drug trafficker and other things, he [Diaz Herrera] created a movement of solidarity with the commander because a campaign to discredit him was underway.

"I cannot attest to that. I do not believe and I expect there is no moral reason for the FDP leaders to be involved in one of the worst scourges in the history of mankind: drug trafficking, a crime that is decimating the world's youth."

Diaz Herrera also referred to the Contadora Group when he said that "the United States never wanted Contadora to succeed," but "there is commotion in Latin America and Central Americans have become polarized...the Arias plan emerged and now the Cerezo plan will emerge. Everytime a plan appears, a step backward is taken in the sense that Contadora and the little Contadoras become polarized. That hurts the region."

Referring to the "mess" of the Pia Vesta and the relations with the Southern Command, Diaz Herrera said: "I do not know anything about that because Noriega is the one who deals with those matters."

The News Directorate of Telemetro Channel 13 told LA PRENSA that because Col Diaz Herrera, retired, said his interview had been carried with portions cut out, this interview will be carried entirely, without any editing, to prove all that was done with it was the usual editing to adjust it to fit the television schedule.

The interview will be carried at 1800 tonight during the Telemetro Reports program.

LEGISLATOR TELLS PEOPLE TO 'PARALYZE' COUNTRY

PA091528 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1345 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Statements by Marcos Alarcon, Authentic Panameninst Party legislator and leader of the National Association of Independent Teachers, and station announcer Luis Estribi -- live]

[Excerpts] [Alarcon] Good morning Panamanian people. I am here with a message of faith and hope that this time the Panamanian people's struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy will move forward and achieve the results that we all want. [passage omitted]

I think Radio Continente and Radio Mundial are fulfilling their role as communication media at the service of the people and in defense of the highest interests of the Panamanian people. They are carrying out an exemplary patriotic drive, which should be copied by other communications media. Radio Continente and its journalists are doing nothing but telling the people the truth and helping to reorganize the national life by guaranteeing peace based on justice and freedom. [passage omitted]

We have to continue forward because failure at this stage would be terrible for the Panamanian people and above all for those who have dared in one way or another to participate in making known these terrible and shameful events. Those of us who have struggled to defend the people's interests are today in imminent danger. Therefore, our fate has been set. The survival of Radio Continente, its journalists, and those of us who frequently come here is at stake in this situation. If we are successful, we survive. If we are not, who knows what our fate will be. [passage omitted]

I ask the Panamanian people that if we are going to wait for Dr Arias [leader of the Authentic Panamenist Party], let us wait for him in front of Radio Continente. That would be honest and tactically correct right now so people will not be divided, with one group going to Arraijan and another group going to Chorrera. He is going to arrive in Panama so let everyone, the members of the Authentic Panamenist Party, the MOLIRENA [Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement], the Authentic Liberal Party, the PAPO [People's Action Party], the independents, students, and everyone who loves Panama and wants a decent future and a country that is economically, politically, and socially livable come here to Radio Continente. [passage omitted]

We cannot take a step back. We confirm our slogan. At 0900, let students, teachers, parents, and all Panamanians who are for justice, democracy, and freedom take to the streets and paralyze the country. This has already begun by the Instituto Nacional, Instituto America, and the Escuela Professional Schools. Let us all join this at 0900. For the teachers, our struggle began today. We will not return to classes. Let each school make its decision until the assassins who govern us leave. The people cannot accept or permit themselves to be ruled by assassins who have been denounced by the individual who knows well the inside story of Panamanian politics in recent years. Popito Chiari [Government and Justice Minister Rodrigo Chiari] is playing a very sad role. His relatives, dead and alive, must be ashamed of him. A person cannot be so servile and so attached to his own interests. [passage omitted]

I want to reiterate our position that the teachers have already begun our struggle.

[Estribi] With this you are saying a strike has been called by teachers and professors at this time?

[Alarcon] Well, the strike of teachers and professors began because the Instituto Nacional, the Justo Arosemena School, and all the secondary schools are involved in the organization process and in general assemblies because we are aware that we cannot turn back. This is an historic juncture that will lead to one of two purposes: either the liberation of the Panamanian people -- if they are willing to liberate themselves because no slave asks permission from his master to free himself and we do not have to ask permission from the military leadership to achieve our liberation -- or the continuation of permanent subjugation. I reiterate that the teachers, because of our nature, will not permit our continued rule by uniformed or civilian assassins. [passage omitted]

LA PRENSA URGES PEOPLE TO CREATE 'NEW REPUBLIC'

PA091757 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Jun 87 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] It is very serious that things such as those disclosed by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired, occur in a civilized country. However, the total lack of a legitimate and impartial authority one can appeal to for justice and rectification is even more serious. The juridical order of the Republic is a fiction no one believes. This is because it is totally subservient to the military men who have seized and maintained power above all constitutional, legal, and moral mandates. It is not a matter of correcting vices and amending some mistakes resulting from the weaknesses of this or that person. If this were the case, the Attorney General's Office and the Justice Tribunals would be sufficient to find an effective remedy to the situtation. However, this is not possible because the system of government imposed since the fateful 1968 coup d'etat has inverted values and destroyed the basic principles that should support the Republic and its institutions. It is necessary to create a new republic, and this tremendous task is unavoidable to all Panamanians who feel ashamed of our sad political past and who refuse to leave it as a legacy for their children. Let us break with the past and build this new republic so one day we can say "Never again" with the same pride Ernesto Sabato had when he said this to the Argentine people.

TORRIJOS FAMILY STATEMENT ON DIAZ HERRERA

PA100437 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0357 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Statement issued by the Torrijos family "this evening;" read by Mrs Susana Richa de Torrijos, sister-in-law of former General Omar Torrijos; no place given -- recorded]

[Text] We regret the situation that has emerged in the country because of a statement by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, a beloved member of our family and the military family.

We are stating our concern over the difficult situation that our cousin, Roberto Diaz Herrera, is going through following 26 years of service in the Defense Forces, the institution Omar Torrijos Herrera dedicated his life to, thus contributing to its enhancement and unification for the benefit of the entire Panamanian nation. We deplore the statements that have been made at this moment of rashness and much emotional tension. We do not know about the existence of any money left by our brother, regardless of its origin. He worked for the fatherland without any materialistic goal in mind.

The Torrijos family does not have any document or information involving or linking General Manuel Antonio Noriega or any Defense Forces officer with the tragic death of our brother, Omar Torrijos Herrera, who on many occasions told us about the total trust and support he received from Manuel Antonio Noriega, whom he viewed as his best disciple.

We deplore the despicable use opposition groups have made of the statement by Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, using it for party purposes, showing no compassion or humane sentiments, and having in mind only the goal of reaching power by any means.

Finally, we urge the members of the Defense Forces to give our cousin, Roberto Diaz Herrera, the understanding and love he deserves as a comrade in arms of many years, especially at this very difficult moment, when he most needs it.

We beg the Lord that this difficult and unexplainable situation can be resolved peacefully so the entire Panamanian family may live in peace.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES MEASURES

PA100539 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0442 GMT 10 Jun 87

["Communique" issued by the Chamber of Commerce and 25 other civic and labor organizations in Panama City -- dated 9 June]

[Text] Communique to the country: The country's civic forces, made up of business, medical, labor, teachers, student, civic, religious, and other organizations, which met today, 9 June 1987, in the Horacio Alfaro Room, in the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama, considering the state of anguish the country has been experiencing; that the country's civic and moral values are in crisis, the terrifying climax of which is reflected in the statements of Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired, until recently Defense Forces chief of staff; and that the Defense Forces have initiated a brutal repression against peaceful demonstrations in the past few hours, resolves to:

1. Create the national civilianization crusade to coordinate all actions aimed at rescuing and reconstructing institutions guaranteeing justice and real democracy in our country;

2. Vigorously reject the cowardly and brutal aggression suffered by the Panamanian people at the hands of the Defense Forces;

3. Demand the physical safety and guarantee for the life of Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, his family, and each and every person now in his residence;

4. Initiate, beginning today, a number of civil disobedience measures;

5. Demand the immediate dismissal of all officials accused and involved, including military and civilians, from their positions until the situation and charges are clarified.

Issued in Panama City on 9 Jun 1987

First civil disobedience measure: The civilianization crusade asks that all citizens beginning today abstain from paying taxes and public service charges in general, until those involved in the shameful incidents, which were recently revealed, are dismissed. Additional civil disobedience measures will be announced in the next few hours.

Issued in Panama City on 9 June 1987

OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTIES APPOINT COMMISSION

PA091555 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The opposition political parties will call a strike in the country soon to force an impartial investigation of the charges made by the former chief of the High Command Roberto Diaz Herrera.

Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga told the daily, EL SIGLO, that representatives from all opposition political parties met until late last night -- as this paper was completing this edition -- to "give specific content" to the civic struggle for the reconstruction of democracy in Panama and to suspend all activities in the country. Zuniga, the leader of the PAPO, [People's Action Party] said a commission has been created comprised of two representatives from each of the following: MOLIRENA [National Liberal Republican Movement]; Authentic Panamenist Party; PAPO; Authentic Liberal Party, Christian Democratic Party, and the National Action Party.

Spokesmen from this commission have been meeting since the early hours of yesterday morning, gathering information and documents to provide written testimony to the serious charges made by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired.

According to Zuniga's statement, which was made through a national radio network, the movement seeks to achieve the unity of all sectors in the country without political sectarianism or hidden plans.

It is assumed that this morning the political parties will be issuing an historic political document compiling the charges that have been made.

PALA WARNS OPPOSITION ABOUT USING DIAZ HERRERA

PA091808 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Jun 87 p 15

[Communique of the Labor Party, PALA, issued in Panama City on 8 June; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In view of the statements made by former Colonel /Roberto Diaz Herrera/, the National Executive Council and the Political Commission of the Labor Party (PALA) believe that the retired officer, who has returned to civilian life, is experiencing changes in his personality and has become an "esoteric" personality and disciple of the Hindu guru /Sai Baba/, who he calls his friend. He has even disturbed the peace of his late cousin, General /Omar Torrijos Herrera/ by accusing him of having illegally received $12 million and having deposited it in a numbered account in Switzerland.

The recently retired officer, mentally unbalanced and resentful, now makes countless statements of guilt, leveling the same charges that for years have been the battle cry of the opposition, which today has taken over Diaz Herrera's private residence, although he has been seen as one of its main enemies in the past.

We warn the opposition that it will not be successful in its attempt to take advantage of the mentally unbalanced condition of the former officer to attack the national government and the Defense Forces. The /PALA/ will remain vigilant and ready to struggle against this latest call to subversion and direct attack on the democratic institutions.

Our party reiterates its confidence in the country and supports the national government led by his excellency, President /Eric Arturo Delvalle/, as well as General /Manuel Antonio Noriega/ commander in chief of the Defense Forces, and his General Staff.

Panama, 8 June 1987

/PALA National Executive Council and Political Commission/

/Juan A. Medrano, president; Jose A. Alesandria, vice president; Ramon Sieiro Murgas, secretary general; Jack Cardoze Amador, under secretary general/

LEGISLATORS REJECT 'DISRUPTIONS' OF PUBLIC ORDER

PA092338 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jun 87 pp 1, A10

[Resolution No 16 issued by the Panamanian Legislative Assembly on 8 June]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly:

Whereas:

Speeches, statements, and accusations have been made about different aspects of the nation's political life that have been used by political sectors to incite citizens to disavow the country's government officials and institutions and to subvert established public order;

Being zealously protective of constitutional order and its established powers, of which the Legislative Assembly is a basic part, as an element of the peaceful and social coexistence of the citizens in general;

It is the Public Ministry's duty to carry out all pertinent investigations to clarify and determine responsibilities in such cases; and

As faithful guardians of democracy, peace, and social security, it is our duty to make a statement at this historic moment to help guarantee the legal state to which all citizens are entitled.

Resolves:

1. To reject any action that disrupts the country's constitutional order, peace, and security.

2. To reaffirm our position of defense of our most cherished patriotic and nationalistic interests.

3. To exhort all the appropriate government institutions to safeguard public order as established in our Constitution, thus complying with our patriotic duty of rejecting all attempts to promote confrontations among Panamanians.

Decreed in Panama City on 8 June 1987

Erasmo Pinilla

Secretary General

Honorable Legislator Ovidio Diaz Vasquez

President of the Legislative Assembly

BUSINESSMAN PROPOSES NATIONWIDE 'SITDOWN' STRIKE

PA100406 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 0219 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Report by Elpidia Santos]

[Text] Dear listeners, this is Elpidia Santos reporting from the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama which is holding a meeting to determine what to do regarding the statements made by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired. Cesar Tribaldos [former president of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama] has just proposed to those present a nationwide sitdown strike by the entire commercial sector. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Tribaldos recording] [applause] Civil resistance means not to obey, not to work, not to go to school, not to pay taxes. Let us stay home. (?They are powerless) against this. In this, they cannot defeat us, because we have no weapons. [applause] If we had weapons, perhaps they could defeat us. But they have no weapons against civil resistance. [applause] [Words indistinct] beginning tomorrow. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Santos] Dear listeners, you have just listened to Tribaldos' statements at the Chamber of Commerce. He proposed a nationwide sitdown strike to exert pressure for justice to be done, or for Diaz' statements to be clarified.

EDITORIAL PRAISES U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND LEADERS

PA091541 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Policy of Rapprochement"]

[Text] General Woerner, who on Saturday replaced four-star General John Galvin as commander of the U.S. Army Southern Command, appears to be continuing a policy of rapprochement between Panama and the United States. Galvin was appointed Supreme Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, in command of approximately 350,000 U.S. troops.

The distinguished military man, who replaces another official who is a friend of Panama, said he will continue supporting democratic processes and the attainment of peace between the hemisphere's countries enough dialogue and peaceful negotiation.

Woerner addressed our country's people in Spanish, saying that he was pleased to be back in Panama, and that he plans to support, strengthen, and reinforce friendship with the Panamanian people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Chiriqui to Darien.

Meanwhile, Gen Galvin said tht we need to create a climate for national development throughout the Americas. The outgoing general said our country is "the most important" country to the United States, and that both Panama and the United States are working toward the transfer of the Canal in the year 2000, as agreed in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

These remarks by two high-ranking military men, one of whom has done a praiseworthy job of rapprochement between Panama and the United States, and another who has arrived inspired by the same sentiments as the man who was distinguished with one of the highest positions in his country's military echelon. [sentence as published]

We are certain that in the future, relations between Galvin's successor and the Panama Defense Forces will be very cordial. We are also certain that the undertaking of efforts to implement the provisions in the Treaties will proceed n the best possible way. Gen Woerner undoubtedly, as he has said, will carry out joint efforts with the Panamanians so that relations will become closer each day and so that they will respond to something on which we are all intent: the taking of adequate actions to ensure that Panama's takeover of the administration of the waterway will be very cordial.

RADIO MUNDIAL CASTIGATES U.S. OVER MILITARY AID

PA101412 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1232 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Commentary by Roberto Arosemena, Radio Mundial announcer -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I want the U.S. Embassy to hear this message: We are shocked to learn you are giving military assistance to this government. We know you have given approximately $10 million to promote the riots. You are giving weapons to what you call riot squads through assistance authorized by the U.S. Congress to promote riots in Panama. Those tear gas grenades have not been purchased with the national budget. Those tear gas grenades are coming from the military assistance that you -- the Americans -- are giving the National Guard [as heard].

That has to come to an end. Yesterday, the Panamanian people were unable to make use of their rights because you, together with the National Guard, were promoting the riots. Be prudent; do not do here what you are doing in Central America. You are our friends if you do not help Panamanian militarism. But if you continue to aid and nourish Panamanian militarism, you will also gradually become the enemies of the Panamanian people.

We are making this appeal, this request for a prudent attitude, not a threat. What does prudence mean? Prudence means helping those who promote democracy, but not those promoting riots. We are very much surprised over this change of line, when the State Department reports that nothing has happened in Panama. In Panama, only some thugs are promoting riots. This is what was said yesterday on television. We saw yesterday on television some poor youths who were provoked and surrounded and forced to pick up some stones and throw them. Maybe these stones were put into their pockets by them. [as heard] These are people who are hungry, people who go to the streets because they need to work in order to live. These people are taken to jail. Over 300 youths have been arrested.

These youths were provoked, led to a sacrifice. What can we do? Today, we are going to continue. All groups interested in participating in this national stoppage and this national mobilization should come here so we will be able to continue organizing a non-violent paralysis of the country. We want to control the Panamanian streets so that democracy will prevail. We must remove the units promoting the riots. That is the first thing the national government, the church, the civic organizations must do. They must go today and speak with the units promoting the riots and tell them not to take to the streets again. Today, the Panamanian people are going to continue taking to the streets. All day today and tomorrow, we are in a state of national mobilization, a non-violent mobilization, a peaceful one.

Through these microphones we are going to promote in a peaceful, strong, and prudent manner that the Panamanian people make use of their rights to replace this government. [passage omitted]

EL SIGLO CARRIES 'TRUTH ABOUT CHILE' PAGE

PA052308 [Editorial Report] Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish on 4 June on page 8 carries an article "The Truth About Chile" described as a "dissemination organ for democracy in Chile." The page includes a 500-word article containing a "medical document seized by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front from the military hospital which discloses the psychological state of dictator Augusto Pinochet 1 month after the attack on his life." The article states that this document was also confirmed in a 5 March 1987 confidential memo that U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes sent to General John Galvin which was also seized by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. It adds that "the medical record, which reveals the 'strongly unbalanced' mental condition of the bloody dictator, is being reproduced by 'The Truth About Chile' so that the Panamanian readers can confirm the charges that we have been making."

The page also carries a 400-word unsigned editorial which charges that the main characteristics of U.S. foreign policy are arrogance, expansionism, imposition of dictators, and interference in other countries' internal affairs. It adds that this is shown by the U.S. policy towards Chile where it is promoting "a Pinochetism without Pinochet rather than real democratization." It concludes by stating that the victory of democracy in Chile will not be resolved in Washington but "will be the collective work of the Chilean people and be based on their legitimate interests and aspirations."

The third article is on the discovery of human bones in Calama, northern Chile which has brought into the forefront "a number of sinister details surrounding the execution of 26 supporters of the government of Dr Salvador Allende." It adds that the relatives of the victims are demanding the truth about the events on 19 October 1973 but "the dictatorship has refused to carry out any type of investigation."

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES CAPITAL MOVE, DUE OBEDIENCE LAW

PY091405 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0048 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- The following is the text of the speech President Raul Alfonsin delivered tonight on national radio and television network.

We have just signed very important laws and this is why the room was full of reporters who asked me to say a few words. Therefore, I thought it appropriate to take this opportunity to say good-bye, because in a few moments I will be departing for Switzerland, and also to talk about what we have been doing the last few days.

We have just signed a law which I believe is very important: the transfer of the federal capital to the southern part of the country, which means a separation of the economic power from the political power. It means the beginning of an important policy to populate and develop Patagonia. It also means favoring a state reform which will give some satisfaction to Argentine society.

This action will be accompanied by other measures already being implemented, such as the decentralization of several state enterprises: the Highway Maintenance Department will go to Santa Rosa, Water and Energy to Mendoza, Government Oil Deposits to Comodoro Rivadavia and so on. This is how we are going to serve the federalism of the Republic. This is an important landmark in the history of the Argentine people. Our grandchildren will remember us on this day because this is a turning point in our history.

We are beginning to really respect federalism, not only in the political but also in the economic field, and we will find the most effective ways for regional development. This will also be a turning point in history because this law is a challenge to all Argentines. [passage omitted]

We have also promulgated the Due Obedience Law. You are all well aware of our permanent concerns. During the electoral campaign we said that there were three levels of responsibility. The responsibility of those who made the decision to implement a policy to fight subversive terrorism, those who carried out the orders and those who committed excesses in complying with those orders. [passage omitted]

However, we also have a future responsibility in the human rights field. We cannot be drastic for the sake of human rights and remain completely unconcerned about what might happen next month, next year, or what will happen to our children. This involves the ethics of responsibility.

Alfonsin stated [as received]: I believe that I have interpreted Argentine society, acting the way I did because the health of the Republic so required. There is no impunity here. There is no impunity for torture. We have established who is responsible for the torture. We would have preferred more tranquillity and more time for the courts to deliberate. In sum, I believe that the law advances a more or less similar handling by the courts. It would have been better for the courts to handle this issue. However, there is the responsibility which forces us to do what I believe society wants.

We will not be pressured by the military sectors. However, let us not be foolish. We must protect the republican institutions. [passage omitted]

We are going to the ILO meeting, and last week we worked hard on a package of labor laws. One of our main goals is to achieve a social pact. We think it is indispensable for the different social sectors to act, abandoning corporate systems, with the goal of serving the common good, a goal based, of course, on the defense of the respective professional interests. However, it is necessary for Argentina to progress with a new approach, with rational unionism, which struggles for nominal wages and progresses in formulating ideas that will permit the strengthening of the economic system, based on the unswerving search for better real wages.

We have great difficulties here. There is a lot to discuss. There are difficulties involving the interlocutors' personalities. The interlocutors will surely say the same for the president's personality. However, nothing will make us forsake these basic ideas. If one way fails, we will seek another, and if this way fails, we will look for yet another, because this is the result of democracy and, in sum, this is what you want. We must stop confrontations. We must hold talks, reach agreement. If the discussions continue and we cannot reach an agreement at a given time, we must not abandon the talks. We must continue our efforts because this is how democracy works.

This is a handful of ideas. We are also going to a meeting of the Disarmament Commission with the pride of an Argentine citizen. The Argentine citizens decided the peace with Chile and the Argentines also supported the president when he joined the Group of 6, and now that he is struggling for detente and for nuclear disarmament. Thus, we are proud to represent you now. [passage omitted]

We want Latin American integration to enable us to find possibilities to overcome stagnation and strive for common development in Argentina. We will look for social solutions which, perhaps, will not overcome the economic problem but will permit us to give basic answers and basic formulas for social justice as long as the economic problem exists. Among these solutions are the national food program, the medicine program, and the health insurance program. This program, which we have just released, is a very good news. We have released this program and there is agreement with the trade union sectors on the social security problem and the health insurance.

In other words, things are alright. We have just renegotiated the foreign debt, achieving exceptional success when compared with the negotiations conducted by other countries. Of course, it is not enough, that is why it will be necessary to bear in mind the need to freeze the interest rates and get them back to previous levels. [passage omitted]

In sum, I will see you in 1 week from today, so behave yourselves.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DENIES RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

PY091848 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1533 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso, in answering a question regarding rumors of his resignation has said that he offered his resignation to the defense minister as well as to the president three times and they both reaffirmed their confidence in him, therefore, he continues to work normally.

The first time he tendered his resignation was the Monday following the Easter Week crisis, the second time was during the 1st week of May and the third, he said, when rumors started to spread regarding the possible exit of Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

From a personal point of view he said that he thought that the crisis (Easter Week) was not of a strictly military nature because what was at stake was the effects of the struggle against subversion, something which is not the ministry's exclusive jurisdiction.

He added that at the time he thought that the president and the minister should have had the possibility of making changes within the ministry, not only to reorganize it but also to change the men they deemed necessary. Therefore, he placed his resignation at their disposal on three occasions.

Mosso said that he does not feel any objections are being raised against him and that the president of the nation, upon his return from Geneva, will make the final decision.

In a statement to Radio Continental, Mosso said that he believed that the Due Obedience Law will restore harmony and definitely set the civilian-military relationship on the right path.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FALKLAND ISLANDS DEBATE

Gen Crespo Defends Sovereignty

PY091546 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1313 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- At the ceremony celebrating the "Day for the Affirmation of Argentine Rights over the Malvinas Islands," Air Force Chief of Staff General Ernesto Crespo expressed the wish to see "the day when the Argentine flag flies over all the territories which, by right, belong to Argentina."

The ceremony was presided over by Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff General Nelsis Natalio Rodoni, on behalf of Gen Crespo. In a message conveyed to all Air Force garrisons, Crespo urged Air Force personnel to "strengthen their belief in their fill right to Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas."

The message was released at 0800 today, at the heliport of the Condo Building, which is the Air Force headquarters. The message was read to all the civilian and military personnel of the Buenos Aires Garrison by an Air Force officer. At the beginning of the ceremony, the Air Force staff band played the Argentine national anthem.

After recalling in his message the outstanding performance of the Air Force members throughout Argentine history, Gen Crespo stated that "supporting its struggle for sovereignty, the Air Force gave examples of courage and of love for the fatherland when it bravely fought in 1982 the foreign power which usurped our Malvinas Islands."

Crespo stated in his message that "we must make our struggle for the defense of our territory holy, and transmit this noble feeling to our personnel, so that one day our flag can fly over all the territory which, by right, belongs to us."

The ceremony concluded by a taps call in honor of those killed during the South Atlantic conflict.

Interior Secretary Comments

PY091733 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1517 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- Interior Secretary Juan Radonjic, in referring to the "Day of Affirmation of Argentine Rights over the Malvinas Islands and the South Atlantic", today asserted that "the march towards the south", as President Raul Alfonsin advocates, "unfailingly will lead to the full recovery of our currently usurped territories."

In a ceremony celebrated today in the inside patio of Government House, the interior secretary said that "President Alfonsin has proposed the challenge of marching towards the south, the cold, and the sea. This is the path that should be taken: the effective occupation of the southern spaces, that is, the integral development of the Patagonian region."

The ceremony was attended to by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and Under Secretary of Institutional Affairs Carlos Ferreyra, among other authorities.

Radonjic said that Argentina "expects and seeks the moment to restart serious talks, free of unacceptable preconditions and within the framework of what the international community has requested, with the United Kingdom.

"The Malvinas and islands of the South Atlantic cause is a cause of all Argentine citizens regardless of their condition or political leaning", stated Radonjic who ended by stating that "the national government is firmly determined to fulfill the reiterated resolutions and urges made by the international community."

SIDE CHIEF ON MILITARY ISSUES, PARALLEL AGENCY

PY082136 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Facundo Suarez, head of the Secretariat for State Intelligence, SIDE, has said that a poll carried out by his secretariat shows that 76 percent of all Argentines want to stop thinking about the past and begin solving the military issue. This does not mean that those who had major responsibility for human rights violations in the antisubversive war will be forgotten, and therefore, amnesty has received no support, he said.

The Armed Forces must share in the economic, social, and political development of the country, and they must give freedom to the government branches to allow them to overcome the past, Facundo Suarez said.

Suarez categorically denied the existence of a parallel intelligence agency, which was reported in a newspaper. This alleged parellel agency was said to possess sophisticated equipment capable of tapping 10,000 telephone communications.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CHILEAN DECISION

PY100234 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0038 GMT 10 Jun 87

[By Cristina Corrales]

[Text] The most important news of the day was announced around 1900 when Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal disclosed the official Chilean Foreign Ministry document rejecting any possibility of negotiation with our country.

At approximately 1920, the foreign minister, looking concerned, made the announcement. We were expecting a different answer from Chile, perhaps the possibility for more talks, but the Chilean answer was a simple no.

This is what Foreign Minister Bedregal said in the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] to report that Chile released a press communique indicating that Chile would not be in a position to continue negotiations that would commit it to giving up part of its territory. Therefore, Chile believes that our proposal for a corridor is not proper and, therefore, the negotiations cannot continue. The Chilean document also comments on integration. This is a setback with which the Chilean Foreign Ministry had to deal apparently under some pressure from certain sectors especially, I believe, from the Chilean Armed Forces which is a very important power in that country.

[Corrales] Does this mean the end of the negotiations or perhaps a change in the direction of the original Bolivian proposal?

[Bedregal] I think this puts a stop to the joint efforts we built with the Chilean foreign minister. Let me say that I deeply regret the fact that the Chilean foreign minister was the object of a decision of his government, which I believe, and according to the talks we held in Montevideo, was not really willing to negotiate.

This government and future governments will continue to insist on this issue. I think we created a consensus in Bolivia by establishing the minimum Bolivia can ask to make a historic reparation for a war which you all know was a colonial war in the 19th century. The colonial origin of that war is what motivates us to have beliefs which must be constructive within the framework of peace, integration and the development our people demand.

[Corrales] Does this mean that we are back to square one with Chile regarding the maritime negotiations?

[Bedregal] I do not think this is a mathematical problem, if it is 0 to 10, it is simply a very significant political event that we must take into consideration not only as an experience but as an element of analysis and jount effort. I believe that after the nine efforts made by Bolivia this effort has created in our country a profound awareness of what I believe, and I repeat this, is the minimum Bolivia can ask to repair this historical injustice. [end recording]

This is what Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said. Later he said he had informed the president about the information he received from our Consul Jorge Siles Salinas in Chile and from the Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. A decision on whether to answer Chile will be made tomorrow. Will Bolivia answer Chile, or will all just end with the negative Chilean answer; an answer made after studying the Bolivian proposal for a corridor or three enclaves.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC PLAN

PY091509 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] In about 15 days time, President Jose Sarney will receive from Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira the macroeconomic plan principally designed to reduce the inflation rate from the current approximate 20 percent monthly figure to about 10 percent per month by the end of the year.

This information was disclosed by Presidential Spokesman Antonio Frota Neto.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Frota Neto, in addition to reducing the inflation rate, are there other goals of Minister Bresser Pereira's plan?

[Frota Neto] The main objective of Bresser Pereira's plan is to keep the economy growing at a rate of more than 4 percent this year and around 6 percent next year. In order to achieve this, Minister Bresser Pereira hopes to increase exports of Brazilian goods and reach a trade surplus of $8 billion. The minister intends to increase Brazilian exports without reducing imports. In other words, the surplus will not be obtained at the detriment of the internal market.

[Reporter] Does the government believe that this inflation rate may drop to at least half of what it is now by the end of the year?

[Frota Neto] This is what we hope. This is what Minister Bresser Pereira promised during a Cabinet meeting held here at Planalto Palace. [passage omitted]

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS DEBT, RISK CAPITAL

PY060318 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jun 87

[By Marly Moreira]

[Text] Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira has promised some businessmen that he will study the possibility of converting 100 percent of the interest owed on the foreign debt into risk capital.

Bresser Pereira today met privately with representatives of several business sectors at the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP] to listen to their views about the Brazilian economic prospects.

According to FIESP President Mario Amato, Bresser Pereira agreed to study the suggestion to convert 100 percent of the interest owed on the Brazilian foreign debt into risk capital; that is, 5 percent in stocks and 95 percent will be earmarked for new undertakings.

[Begin Amato recording] He conveyed his position that the foreign debt will have to be solved following certain guidelines: investments, risk capital, stocks, and new undertakings. He agreed to study this proposal in detail, including by listening to interested parties. [end recording]

NAVY MINISTER ON PLANNED NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

PY090154 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Navy Minister Henrique Saboia today made comments about the possibility of building the first Brazilian nuclear submarine. He made these comments during the launching ceremony of the warship Japeguai.

[Begin relay] The corvette Japeguai, the second of a new class of warships built by the Brazilian Navy for escort purposes using river and transoceanic [word indistinct], was launched during a ceremony presided over by Navy Minister Henrique Saboia.

The corvette Japeguai, which was christened by Mrs (Rutilair Rademacher), the widow of Admiral Rademacher, is 96 meters long, has computerized weapon systems, and will be capable of identifying a threat, and promptly reacting with (SS) missiles, guns, torpedoes, or transport helicopters.

Following the ceremony, the Navy minister made comments on the program to build a Brazilian nuclear submarine.

[Begin Saboia recording] The submarine will have conventional weapons and will be propelled by nuclear power. This is a long-term project. The project had many (?alternatives) during his initial stage. However, we must first study how to build this submarine. [end recording] [end relay]

Emphasizes Need for Unity

PY081816 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jun 87 p 9

[By Helio Contreiras]

[Excerpt] Navy Minister Adm Henrique Saboia yesterday in Rio de Janeiro said that he does not fear an institutional destabilization in the country as a consequence of the current situation. He emphasized "unity as the point of equilibrium and basis of our national institutions," adding that it is necessary to leave aside personal and minor interests "in order to concentrate on national issues."

"We are sailing on a sea that is not as calm as one would wish. It is what in the Navy we call a 'stormy sea.' However, the ship, that is, Brazil, has the ability to overcome the challenges of the storm, the waves, and the turbulent waters," the admiral said.

He believes that "only by establishing a hierarchy of values, placing national interests above everything else, will the greatest problems be solved." He said that "the national institutions need more consolidation, and when this occurs, democracy will be further strengthened. Meanwhile, for this to happen, it is necessary to congregate, not to segregate; that is, to unite all efforts instead of dividing or helping to divide.

Adm Saboia believes that the "concern expressed over the serious national problems," is a decisive factor "for becoming aware of the situation so as not to precipitate history, change it from its natural course, or claim vindications that are out of reach of the real possibilities of our country."

Saboia admitted that there are obstacles that do not allow the national problems to be determinedly addressed. He remarked that he is not part of "the national crisis festival made up of people who tend to speak about the crisis as if the country were beyond hope."

"In the first place, the country is not beyond hope. If it were, there would not be so much interest in its potential and resources. Regarding the crisis, I do not like that word. I prefer the word difficulties, which adequately describes the situation without downplaying it."

The admiral said that "in the past Brazil has faced difficulties and even crises which some people believed were insurmountable. Brazil has not only dealt with those difficult situations but it also gained experience from them -- and currently uses the democratization process as an example, because it is a peaceful project." [passage omitted]

GENERAL DISCUSSES CALHA NORTE PROJECT, BORDER AREAS

PY061900 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] General Iran Ribeiro, military commander of the Amazon region, has commented on the importance of the Calha Norte Project [to develop border areas in Amazon region]. He answered reporter Irineu Tamanini's questions:

[Begin recording] [Tamanini] What is the main objective of the Calha Norte Project?

[Ribeiro] To increase the number of platoons guarding the border.

[Tamanini] What is being done today?

[Ribeiro] We are setting up platoons; we are establishing eight platoons in the border area.

[Tamanini] When will the platoons be established, General?

[Ribeiro] Four platoons will be in place by the end of this year; and the remaining four by the end of 1988. [end recording]

Gen Iran Ribeiro said that in the region there are also Federal Police personnel, who are fighting drug trafficking and smuggling along the border.

SOURCE SAYS CABINET 'MIGHT' RESIGN EN MASSE

PY100145 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] An important government source today reported at La Moneda Place that the entire Cabinet might offer their resignations to the president of the Republic tomorrow, to allow him to make any changes he might deem appropriate.

The source said that the proposal is being studied at the different ministries, and added that tomorrow there could be more information on the confirmation or replacement of the under secretaries who submitted their resignations yesterday afternoon.

The source said that the changes in the different portfolios can occur at any time because any decision in this regard is a presidential perogative.

NEW METROPOLITAN INTENDANT BADIOLA ASSUMES POST

PY100307 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Army Major General Sergio Badiola Broberg today assumed the post of Intendant of the Metropolitan Region. He replaces Brigadier General Julio Jara Decaud who occupied the post for only 5 months.

Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia spoke at the ceremony to thank former Intendant Julio Jara for a job well done and to wish Gen Badiola good luck in his new job. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET PROPOSAL

PY100142 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Chilean Government has given a negative response to the Bolivian proposal for a sea outlet.

A communique, which was released a few minutes ago by the Foreign Ministry, states that the Bolivian proposal is unacceptable for the Chilean interests.

After mentioning the discussions of the Bolivian proposal by the Chilean Government, the official communique states the following:

The government junta held meetings in Santiago with high-ranking military and Carabinero officers, ministers of state, former foreign ministers, businessmen, journalists, and other sectors in Chile.

Following this busy phase of reviews, consultations, and detailed reports, and in keeping with the spirit of sincerity and frankness making the Chilean foreign policy, the Foreign Ministry states that the essence of the Bolivian proposal, including its two alternatives, is unacceptable for Chile.

Despite this fact, and in keeping with the unswerving willingness for rapprochement with the Republic of Bolivia, Chile understands that it can cooperate with Bolivia in seeking formulas which, without changing the national territorial or maritime lines, will permit the implementation of a bilateral integration that will effectively lead to the development of the two nations.

GEN MATTHEI DISCUSSES TRIP, 1989 RETIREMENT

PY090019 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 87

["Details" of news conference by General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, with Oscar Rebolledo at the Defense Ministry on 8 June -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Gen Matthei discussed his interview with the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, his retirement, and other topics. Matthei began by reporting on his tour of Europe and the United States:

"I visited Spain and Great Britain. We have very good professional, personal, and military relations with our counterparts in these countries. I went there to strengthen our ties with those individuals with whom we dealt in the past and to meet new people. [passage omitted]"

Matthei said the Air Force must strengthen its ties with the aforementioned countries. This was the only purpose of my visit; I did not sign any agreement, he said.

"[Passage omitted] I did not go there to sign agreements, but to give them the information they need on the status of our agreement, on the manufacture of our airplanes by Spain, that is, the CASA C-101, as well as on our experience with these planes. In fact, we are (?happy) with the ones we have already received. There has been no criticism regarding the plane, only praise. The planes are much better than they thought or said when they sold them to us."

Matthei said the trip was instrumental in examining future plans concerning the sale by Chile of its Pillan planes and in meeting with executives from the European aircraft industry.

Regarding political contacts, Matthei said: "I did not make any political contacts in Great Britain or Spain. Obviously, because there is an electoral process underway in Great Britain and a pre-electoral process in Spain, I did not make any political contact in any of these countries."

Commenting on an alleged trip to the FRG, Matthei said: "It looks like former Deputy (Dupre), who claimed to have seen me driving in the FRG, is either nearsighted or has a rich imagination. I have not been to the FRG. I did not step on German soil. Thus, the alleged meeting with Rodolfo Stange at the brewery never occurred. On 1 June I entered the United States of America. On 2 June, I visited my son who has been studying in the United States. I had not seen him for a year. It was his birthday."

Matthei also made it clear that his interview with a journalist of the Spanish socialist newspaper EL PAIS was distorted in Chile.

"Here is the newspaper EL PAIS for those who may want to see it. I only talked about the things I just mentioned to you. The reporter, who works for a socialist newspaper of course, is a very nice person, who did not distort what I said in any way. [passage omitted]

"The newspaper EL PAIS behaved perfectly ethically. Through the Chilean press, I wish to convey my greetings to the reporter and director of the newspaper EL PAIS. They did not distort my words. The distortion occurred somewhere else."

Matthei reiterated that he is the one who is leaving the government in 1989 and that the Air Force should not be involved in his decison:

"I have always expressed myself in these terms. I made the announcement very far in advance. I also want to state that I am a member of this government, and that I fully agree with what we are doing. Even though I may not have said this before, no one can have any doubts about one thing: I will never divide the Armed Forces. I am not leaving because I am tired, disappointed, or (?mad), but because I want to do so. As I have said time and again, I would like to give a chance to a group of brilliant generals in whose training I was deeply involved. As a matter of fact, I was their instructor at the Air Force School and their professor at the War College. I have spent a lifetime with them and I feel I ought to give them a chance. I am sure the Air Force will benefit from a new commander with new ideas and new energy. I am leaving because of my love for the Air Force and because I have faith and confidence in the generals I myself trained.

This is the only reason for my leaving the Air Force; any other reason is sheer speculation."

OFFICIAL SAYS CARABINEROS WILL BE 'MORE HUMANE'

PY061535 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Carabineros Deputy Director General Oscar Torres has said that directives have been issued to Carabineros personnel to act in a more humane manner in the repression of incidents. He added that this does not mean that the Carabineros will condone such incidents.

He made these remarks following ceremonies marking the 37th anniversary of the Radiopatrol Unit. Gen Torres referred to the demonstrations that took place last night in downtown Santiago:

[Begin Torres recording] The Metropolitan Zone Chief's Office took appropriate measures to prevent disorder, damage, or any form of protest. So, the situation was brought under control rapidly. A few rabble-rousers had to be arrested and placed at the disposal of the local justice court. [end recording]

Gen Oscar Torres noted that extremists have reduced their activities in recent months, and that disorder, like the one last night, have also become less frequent. He referred to the manner in which Carabineros personnel are repressing such actions:

[Begin Torres recording] Following the new institutional policy and instructions from our general director and the institutional command, the police have changed their attitude toward these incidents. Possibly, this attitude is now more humane. We can say this, but this does not mean we will tolerate such incidents, not at all. [end recording]

Regarding the activities of the Radiopatrol Unit, Gen Torres said that it is expected that this unit will have 350 patrol cars in continuous operation by September. He added that the current number of patrol cars is not more than 70. Finally, he referred to Carabineros Director Rodolfo Stange's visit to the FRG and other European countries. He said that this visit is institutional and private in nature, and is not related to the purchase of new aircraft or vehicles.

'PRUDENT' FOREIGN DEBT INCREASE EXPECTED IN 1987

PA060233 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 87 p 7-c

[All figures as received]

[Text] Colombia's total foreign debt will increase by $524 million by the end of the year. Economic officials consider this amount to be prudent and manageable.

The country's debt structure will also take a positive turn: Long-term debts will increase and short-term debts will diminish.

Official projections indicate that the outstanding debt will go from $14.989 billion in December 1986 to $15.513 billion in December 1987.

Medium- and long-term debts will increase by $654 million, going from $13.392 billion to $14.046 billion in that period. Of this amount, the public debt will increase by $539 million, from $11.512 billion to $12.051 billion. Private debt will increase by $70 million, from $1.64 billion to $1.71 billion. The financial sector debt will increase by $45 million, from $240 million to $285 million.

The total short-term debt will decrease by $130 million: from $1.597 billion in 1986 to $1.457 billion in 1987. The contribution of public debt to this reduction is $135 million; it will decrease from $228 million to $93 million. Private debt will remain at $508 million, and the financial sector debt will increase by $5 million; from $861 million to $866 million.

Despite this, the amount to be paid servicing the foreign debt will decrease this year. While the total service (interest and amortization) of the debt was 37 percent of the export of goods and services in 1986, it will be 45 percent of such exports in 1987.

Interests payments alone will increase from 19.2 percent of exported goods and services in 1986 to 22.3 percent in 1987.

Based on these figures, the Conservatives have been suggesting that the Colombian debt be refinanced. However, this proposal has not been supported by the current government.

GOMEZ-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of the Roman Gomez Ovalle-led delegation to the People's Republic of China, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 10 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issue.

BRIEFS

NEW ATLANTIC NAVAL COMMANDER -- Cartagena, 1 Jun -- Vice Admiral Cubillos assumed command of the Atlantic Naval Forces today. He replaces Vice Admiral German Rodriguez Quiroga. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 87 p 2-a PA]

NEW DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER -- The Colombian Government has appointed Luis Carlos Munoz Uribe as new deputy education minister to replace Jorge Mario Gomez who resigned. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 87 p 7-a PA]

FRG PROTESTS MEASURES AGAINST GERMAN FOUNDATIONS

PA081730 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] The FRG Government has asked the Ecuadoran Government to revoke the measures adopted against German foundations in Ecuador to maintain the excellent relations that exist between the two countries.

(Jurgen Rufus), under secretary of the German Foreign Ministry, met yesterday with Julio Moreno Espinosa, Ecuadoran ambassador in Bonn. The ambassador was briefed on the German Government's position on the foundations' problems. Meanwhile, the German charge d'affaires in Quito handed a note along the same lines to Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco.

The FRG Government is extremely concerned about the way the Ecuadoran Government and the Ecuadoran judicial system are treating the German political foundations, and states the following:

The German political foundations have conducted in Ecuador and many other countries for many years -- and several decades in some places -- work that has been recognized as effective and valuable. This work benefits the Ecuadoran people, the note says. The German Government's note continues: Recently the German political foundations have been accused of meddling in Ecuador's domestic affairs.

The Ecuadoran Government sent to the FRG Government Note 422288 of 13 May 1987, containing this accusation and asking the federal government for information on the activities of the political foundations. The federal government's reply will be sent to the Ecuadoran Government.

FEBRES CORDERO VOWS TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED 'CRIMES'

PA091450 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has said the government, in strict compliance with the law, is defending and will continue to vigorously defend the principle and exercise of sovereignty, without which, he added, no state would even exist.

Febres Cordero announced that all the necessary investigations will be carried out to bring out the truth of what he termed very grave charges and dreadful signs pointing to possible crimes committed by certain people who are unworthy of being called Ecuadoreans, because they allegedly became the submissive puppets of foreign economic and political pressure.

The head of state, in his usual spirited tone during a speech delivered in Gqayaquil at a solemn session marking the 98th anniversary of that city's Chamber of Commerce, again commented on charges that German foundations channeled money to Ecuadoran political parties.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 7 JUN

PA071751 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) — PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Lima today at 1230 (1730 GMT) for an official 3-day visit. The purpose of the visit is "to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries." The visit is part of a Latin American tour that will include Chile and Ecuador.

Official spokesmen pointed out that this is the first time that a PRC foreign affairs minister has visited Peru.

PRC Coverage

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Wu Xueqian to Peru see the Latin America and Caribbean section of the 10 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTERIOR MINISTER SWEARS IN NEW POLICE DIRECTORS

PY091503 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Abel Salinas today swore in the new high-ranking commanding officers of the Peruvian police forces. The ceremony was held at the Interior Ministry.

The first officer to swear that he will comply with the obligations of his new position, in the name of God and of the Fatherland, was Octavio Herrera Polo, the new Police Force director general; the second officer was Ruben Romero Sanchez, the new Civil Guard director; and the third was Raul Juarez Gago, who was sworn in as the new director of the Republican Guard. [passage omitted]

Later the new police directors' recognition ceremony was held at the honor patio of the Police Officers School Mariano de Los Santos. President Alan Garcia Perez attended this important ceremony, and his presence was termed as a sign of support for the Interior Ministry and the new police directors. [passage omitted]

TROOPS, 'WAR MATERIEL' DEPLOYED TO AYACUCHO

PY091501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Ayachucho (Peru), 8 Jun (EFE) — The Peruvian Armed Forces today moved an unusually large deployment of troops to the Andean region of the country, to where relief troops and logistics materiel have been sent to prevent a possible offensive by the "Shining Path" Maoist group.

Some 1,500 soldiers and policemen and large amount of war materiel, including light tanks, were shipped to Ayacucho, where they arrived in five Air Force "Hercules" transport airplanes. An EFE correspondent has verified that several units airborne to Ayacucho (500 km southeast of Lima) began some exercises immediately after landing.

The soldiers sang the national anthem and saluted antiterrorist slogans challenging the "Shining Path" Maoist organizations, such as: "Terrorists, we will annihilate you." The Shining Path organization began 7 years ago.

The troops arrived in Ayacucho 10 days before the first anniversary, on 8 June, of the riots and the murder of some 300 prisoners accused of terrorism in three Lima prisons. Reliable sources feel that military intelligence services foresee a "Shining Path" offensive since they have promised to avenge the murder of those prisoners. They have promised to kill 10 people for each member murdered in the prisons.

The deployment of troops has coincided with the arrival in the city of Senate President Armando Villanueva, who is considered a firm candidate to assume the post of prime minister of Peru in the government resuffle President Alan Garcia is preparing.

SHINING PATH 'HIT SQUAD' LEADERS ARRESTED

PY081323 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Peruvian Investigative Police personnel have captured a Shining Path hit squad in Huancayo. Here is the report by our correspondent Elias Baldeon:

[Begin relay] As a result of the operation, the main leaders of this squad have been arrested.

A man nameed Javier Romero Nunez, alias Andres, managed to escape and is still at large.

(Juan Buonavid), whose real name is Carlos Cerron Oliviana is the leader of the squad's political command -- he was capture. Here is Carlos Cerron Oliviana, alias Juan, and on his right is (Manuel Alea Chamorro), alias Ali, who is Juan's aide. [end relay]

'TERRORISTS' TAKE OVER TWO LIMA RADIO STATIONS

PY091939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1929 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 9 Jun (EFE) -- Alleged members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) today took over two radio stations, Radio Cadena and Onda Popular, in the Lima district of Miraflores and broadcast messages against the Peruvian Government. After subduing the radio employees the terrorists broadcast messages recorded on cassettes and then painted their symbols on the walls.

At the same time the police deactivated an explosive device found in a sports field in the Lima district of Villa Maria del Trinufo. The bomb was wrapped in a Peruvian flag with MRTA symbols.

POLICE COMMANDER ON ARRESTS, NEW TERRORIST GROUP

PY061639 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Interview with unidentified Peruvian Investigative Police, PIP, commander by unidentified reporter; in Arequipa, date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Six terrorists have been arrested in Arequipa. PIP personnel of the group assigned to fight terrorism in Arequipa Department have detained six terrorists and seized weapons and subversive pamphlets.

[Reporter] Mr Commander, who are the terrorists, and where were they detained?

[Commander] The investigation began some time ago, when we were trying to learn about attacks in this city. During the investigation, we detained Rosana Leonor Uamari Chirinos, who was arrested in possession of envelopes containing threatening notes, and a manifesto of the clandestine faction of the Peruvian Communist Party called (Pucahierta), which claimed responsibility for the attack on the new installations of the Palace of Justice and the Arequipa Men's Club.

We have also been investigating the activities of two male terrorists. In this way we found out that Rosana Leonor Umari Chirinos had been in Cusco for 2 months. Our personnel went to Cusco and raided a house at P-14, (Poyatsuio) Avenue, in (Uchuio) District, Cusco. There, the police seized subversive materials: pamphlets, weapons, ammunition for 9-mm and 22-mm caliber FAL-rifles, fuses, initiators, dynamite, and other materiel used for their attacks and which were part of their subversive arsenal.

[Reporter] Are there two terrorist gangs being investigated here in Arequipa?

[Commander] Yes, we have been investigating this (Pucahierta) group, which is one of the subversive organizations we have found. In this way, we have detained Raul Campos Miranda, alias Comrade Fico or Comrade Jorge, of another subversive cell. Campos Miranda was distributing dynamite, similar to that which you can see here. The dynamite was to be used in terrorist attacks in other towns and here in Arequipa. We have just completed the investigation, and similar dynamite was proven to have been used in attacks on the home of (Wilfredo Juarez Areaga), Ilda Valdivia de Macedo, Dionision Quintanilla Caceres, in the attack against Channel 6, against the Cerro Colorado Civil Guard 6th Precinct, the La Compania Church, the hotel of tourists, the 4th Region of the Labor Ministry, and the ENTEL Peru facilities at the La Salle shopping center, and at the Community Center of [word indistinct].

DRUG TRAFFICKING-GUERRILLA CONNECTION EXPLORED

PY081930 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Report by Alejandro Guerreiro and Juan Zacarias on terrorist activities in the Uchiza region; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Last week, some 300 terrorists attacked the Uchiza police station. After resisting for several hours, one Civil Guard captain and five noncomissioned officers were killed. Although aware of the danger reporter Alejandro Guerreiro and cameraman Juan Zacarias left for Uchiza to investigate the criminal terrorist attack and determine if there is connection between drug traffickers and terrorists.

In Uchiza the reporters and two journalists of CARETAS magazine were arrested by a group of unidentified terrorists. [passage omitted]

The report by these journalists is unique and confirms the degree of connection between drug traffickers and terrorists in the region. It has been said for many years that in Colombia, drug traffickers cooperate with the M-19 terrorist group. This report by Guerreiro and Zacarias, however, dramatically confirms that this also occurs in Peru. Narcoterrorism exists here, and there are attempts to impose its law in the jungle.

[Begin report recording] We arrived at Tingo Maria on the afternoon of 3 June. The attack on the Uchiza police station and the death of several policemen had already been reported. In Lima, several journalists were attempting to travel and visit the site of the attack.

Our first move was to ask for information at the UMOPAR [Civil Guard Mobile Units for Rural Area Patrol]. The UMOPAR personnel stated that they were still waiting for orders to act, that no operation had been started, and that it was not advisable to travel in the region. [passage omitted]

At 0830, we arrived at the Uchiza River. As there is no bridge, in order to cross the river, the vehicles have to board rafts. The price for the crossing is 100,000 soles, and the raftsmen choose whom they will take across the river. This was our first proof of how isolated the town of Uchiza is. The raftsmen work only a few hours, and are told by the village people who they should and should not take across the river. [passage omitted]

At about 0930, we arrived in Uchiza. The police station is located at the entrance to the village. We began to film the surroundings. The police station was almost entirely destroyed. The walls were riddled with bullets. Everything inside the station was burned and the rooms showed signs of a terribly violent attack. Hundreds of bullets are still incrusted in the walls. In the captain's office, there are still torn pieces of a policeman uniform. The radio antenna is intact. The attackers knew it was not necessary to destroy it, because no help could reach Uchiza. [passage omitted]

While we were filming inside the police station, several motorcycles passed in front of the building. After about 20 minutes, two young men entered the place. Initially, they did not see the cameramen. They then arrested the four of us without any explanation. [passage omitted]

We were taken to the outskirts of the village in a station wagon with license plate CM-7605, and our cameras were seized. We traveled for some 40 minutes by car and finally stopped in front of a two-storied house, where we were locked in a room on the upper floor. We all wondered whether our captors were drug traffickers or members of the Shining Path. [passage omitted]

Sometime later, we were taken outside for lunch. At a table next to ours, there were three well-dressed men. By their accent we realized they were Colombians, and that we were among drug traffickers.

After eating, we were taken to another house, where we were kept until about 1700. During this period we could see from the window of our room, which was located near the roof, that more than 12 small planes had landed nearby. That confirmed our belief that we were among drug traffickers. In the late afternoon, we were taken to the river, and taken up river in a boat. Our captors did not hide their faces, and before disembarking, our cameras were returned.

We began to walk along a narrow path. A little later, we were handed over to another group of men. Along the way, these men began to sing, and allowed us to photograph and film everything, except their faces. [passage omitted]

These men, who sang what seemed to be Shining Path songs, identified themselves as members of the Popular Guerrilla Army, and claimed responsibility for the attack on the Uchiza police station. While we were walking, they reassured us by saying they respected the lives of journalists.

We spent Thursday night with them. All that night, they said we belonged to the petite bourgeoisie, and that we had to be indoctrinated. We then talked about Marx for 1 hour, and they they decided to grant us an interview. They chose to answer 4 of the 20 questions we had written down, one of them was appointed to be interviewed. Four armed men surrounded him, while some 25 others waited behind the cameras.

[Reporter] Was the attack on the Uchiza police station entirely conducted by the Popular Guerrilla Army, or did drug traffickers help you?

[Answer] It was conducted exclusively by the Popular Guerrilla Army personnel. It was not supported by any drug traffickers. The attack was part of our struggle.

[Reporter] Weren't you assisted by the drug traffickers? Didn't they supply weapons to you?

[Answer] No, we have no connection with them. This is an army of the people and for the people.

[Reporter] It was reported that you lost some 40 men during the attack.

[Answer] No, that is a lie. People make up whatever suits them. We lost one man, two were injured. They lost many more men than they reported. I was told that they lost some 30 men, although the press reports only 6 dead and 3 injured. Where are the others? More than 20 of them were killed.

[Reporter] Did you give the policemen a chance to surrender? To lay down their weapons?

[Answer] Yes sir, we did, we gave them that opportunity right from the beginning. Right at the beginning we shouted: Surrender, lay down your weapons, we guarantee your lives. But they did not want to surrender. They preferred to die with their weapons in their hands, shooting. They preferred to die for the domineering class, the proletariat [corrects himself] pardon me, for the government.

[Reporter] Several times, the peasants of the Alto (Guayagua) region have complained that your group is demanding money to finance the movement.

[Answer] No sir, we absolutely do not demand money from anyone, not in this region or in any other part of the country. We ...., the people help us voluntarily. Our army is of the people and for the people.

[Reporter] Do the people, voluntarily give you food, and other staples?

[Answer] Exactly sir, the people help their new Popular Guerrilla Army of a new faction — Marxist, Leninist, Maoist, oriented by the unifying principles of our President Gonzalo.

During the interview, the man chosen to answer the questions made several mistakes. Immediately, the group leader ordered us to repeat the interview. The interview was recorded six times, and each time, the interviewed terrorist made mistakes. Finally, the group leader wrote down the answers, and we recorded the last interview as follows:

[Passage omitted] [Reporter] Was the attack on the Uchiza police station conducted only by your group, or with the help of the (Alto Guayagua) drug traffickers?

[Answer] No, the attack was conducted solely and entirely by the Popular Guerrilla Army, sponsored by the proletariat through the Peruvian Communist Party.

All the men surrounding us were carrying FA-1 automatic rifles, and some of them also carried modern AK-type rifles, which the Interior Ministry recently purchased for the police forces. Two of them really looked like guerrillas, but there were some peculiar things about the group. The man being interviewed was wearing a spotless pair of white trousers and expensive leather boots without any trace of mud. He could not answer several of the questions we asked him from the written text, but the young armed men, who were watching the interview, readily gave memorized answers to several of the questions we asked them about the movement.

After spending some 12 hours with them, we were allowed to return from whence we came. On the way back, we could film the path we had followed the night before. Near the river, we were again handed over to the young men who had brought us from Uchiza. Back in Uchiza, they allowed us to film the village's main square, where the Communist Party flag was flying; and the town hall, which had been totally destroyed. Again, we passed in front of the police station, also completely destroyed. On the walls, however, new slogans had been painted.

On the trip back to Tingo Maria, we could also observe slogans painted on the walls of the houses by the road. They referred to Marxism, communism, and President Gonzalo, but, next to them, there were also slogans rejecting the Condor-6 operation, which combats drug traffickers, and is conducted by the Civil Guard. That is when we reached our conclusion: The attack on the Uchiza police station was conducted by narcoterrorists.

FORMER HPP MEMBERS JOIN AGRICULTURE PARTY

FL042245 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] More than hundred [as heard] members of the Reformist Progressive Party, HPP, this week joined the Agriculture Party of Suriname. According to the ex-HPP members the policy of the party is not adjusted to the present situation and there are no possibilities to change this. However, HPP Chairman Parmessar was not available for comment. The HPP is a splinter group of the United Reformist Party, which after its breakaway from the VHP [Progressive Reformed Party] teamed up with the NPK [National Party Alliance] government before February 25, 1980.

PALU LAUNCHES DOOR-TO-DOOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

FL051841 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Progressive Labor and Farmers Union, PALU, has embarked on a campaign to make its political views known to the community. This is being done through house to house visits together with letters at the PALU newspaper.

According to the party, in the November 25th election, Surinamese will have to make a choice among three political blocs: the traditional political parties, the bloc of the present leaders, and a group who has grown tired after 10 years of crises. The PALU says it belongs to the last bloc. The party Secretary (Emro Telman) said that the party's action plan, which dates back to 1977, is still in effect. He refers to this as the key to the real solution of the national problem.

GENERAL ELECTION AWAKENS 'DORMANT' POLITICAL PARTIES

FL092030 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Election fever has awakened a number of political parties which were dormant. The Progressive National Party, PNP, has now a new chairperson in Mrs (Blake), while Mr Ronnie (Traiter) has been elected party leader. General Secretary of the Progressive Surinamese People's Party Theodore (Bostif) has announced that his party will contest the November 25th general election. Last week the Nationalist Republican Party, PNR, issued a call to its members for a meeting, but the results of this meeting are not yet known. Until now the [words indistinct] political parties have announced their intention to take part in the election.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR OAS MEETING 8 JUN

FL081931 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch today left the country at the head of a delegation to Washington for a meeting of the Organization of American States, OAS. The delegation will inform that body about the progress in the democratization process in Suriname. The meeting of the permanent council of the OAS, on June 10, is taking place at the request of Suriname. Through the OAS, Suriname will inform the world on a wider scale about the referendum, the constitution, and the forthcoming general election. The delegation is expected to return to Suriname on June 14.